The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,653.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—including postage	„ 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 27th September 1870, at noon.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	-	Leave Colombo	4
„ Rutnagherry	28	„ Galle	5
„ Vingorla	28	„ Negapatam	8
„ Carwar	29	„ Pondicherry	9
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore	Oct. 1	„ Coconada	14
„ Tellicherry	1	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore	16
„ Cochin	2	„ False Point	17
„ Tuticorin	3	Arrive Calcutta	18

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 26th September 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£[illegible]	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. Without food
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 20th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Barque ANGLIA, Captain W. H. Burt, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain W. H. Burt will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the ship's deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain W. H. Burt, Barque Anglia.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
„ VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

On account and risk of Canjee Dyall—

C D D 6—4088-89, 4092-99, 5108, 5208-9, 5363-69—20 cases each containing 100 pieces white mulls.

On account and risk of Khimjee Jadowjee—

X—2610-11—2 cases each containing 50 pieces white shirtings.
„ —2615-1 ditto ditto ditto

C D D 6—3203, 3311-12, 3319-20—5 cases each containing 20 pieces ditto ditto

Few articles of Office furniture, such as writing tables, chairs, presses, bookshelves, screws, copying press, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF FRESH HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following Horses, by order of an Arab Merchant, ex s. s. Martaban :—

5 very handsome fresh Arab Horses, in them one Galloway just landed.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano, by Stodart, a remarkably light English-built Open-carriage by Thorn, a pair of handsome Fleabitten Grey Carriage Horses, a first-rate Surat Milch and Calf, &c., at No. 83, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. H. Warneken, Esq., changing his Residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in the BORAH BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Khatao Maccandjee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Cursondass Shamjee, the Mortgagor, the following valuable Landed Property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring thirty-two feet in breadth, and one hundred and fifteen feet in length or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, lying, and being within the Fort of Bombay, in the Borah Bazaar Street, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Borah Bazaar Road, on the west partly by a public passage and partly by the house of Hunsraz Hurrydass and Tijpall Khatao, on the north by the house of Dwarkadass Raghowjee Khatao, and on the south by the property of the late Juggunnath Sunkersett, Esq.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.—Under distinguished Patronage (particulars of which will be published hereafter), and with talented help, Mons. KRUGER, late First Flute Solo of the "All France Philharmonic Society," propose to give a CONCERT, about the 5th of October, for the BENEFIT of the SUFFERERS (the Wounded, the Widows, and Orphans) in the present War. Amateurs or Professionals willing to offer their services are requested to communicate as early as possible with M. Kruger, care of *Times of India* office.

P. S.—The Committee of the Indo-British Institution have kindly allowed the use of their Hall.

TO CONTRACTORS.—OLD MAZAGON DOCKYARD.—TENDERS are hereby invited on or before the 30th instant, for certain Repairs to the Dockyard at Mazagon, lately vacated by the P. & O. Company.

The detailed particulars of the work to be done can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned.

H. GAMBLE, Official Assignee.

High Court, 22nd September 1870.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS. A large size KITCHEN RANGE, the "ECONOMIST," complete with Hotwater Attachment.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

A GOOD CHEAP SET OF

CROQUET,

Comprising—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Shaped and Polished Mallets, 3 feet 9 inch long., Balls 4 inch diam., White Hoops, with extra centre Hoop and Bell, Hammer, Iron Drill, Clips, Starting Pins, and Illustrated Book of Rules, in box complete	21 8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. & C. WHITES & Co.'s

UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

		Cash.	Credit.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry Wine for general family use	per doz...Rs.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous dinner Wine	per doz...	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. W.'s well known "White Seal" brand) a richly flavoured mellow Wine	per doz...	28 0	31 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To MERCHANTS, GENERAL AGENTS, and PUBLIC in GENERAL.—Messrs. CORBIN and Co. have the pleasure of announcing that with a view of effecting speedy Sales of certain articles of their Stock to make room for others expected to arrive, they beg to offer the following at a Discount of 25 per cent. on their Market Prices for Cash, with the exception of Patent Medicines and Perfumes, on which a Discount of 12½ only will be allowed :—

Medicine Chests for Ships' use
Ditto ditto for Travellers
Ditto ditto for Surgeons
Ditto ditto for Families
Ditto ditto Scales, Glass, in M. B.
Pocket Dressing Instrument Cases
Stomach Pump, Breast Pump, E. P.
Reservoir and Kennedy's Syphon Enemas
Stethoscopes, Silver Probes
Ear Speculum and Trumpets
Male and Female Catheters
Pocket Ophthalmoscopes
Subcutaneous Syringes, Probany's
Silver, Ebony, and Ivory Caustic-holders
Abcess, Gum and Bleeding Lancets
Arm Slings, Sliding, P. Leather
Trusses, Double and Single
Artificial Human Eyes
Tin Etnas for Invalids
China Invalid Feeding Cups
Do. Medicine Spoons
Eye Douches, Glass Inhalers
Mudy's Britannia Metal do.
Brass Suppository Moulds, 15 gr. 12 hobs
Do. Do. Pessery, 60 gr. 6 hobs
O'Connel's Nursery Lamps
Glass, Pewter and Porcelain Funnels
Measure Glasses, Spirit Lamps
Glass Inkstands, Gum Bottles
Air-Tight Cushions
Do. Swimming Belts
Cork ditto
Moustachios and Wigs
Hair and Flesh Brushes
Combs, Circular and others
Mappin's Celebrated Cutlery
Leather Portmanteaus
Writing Desks, Tiffin and Dressing Cases, Courier Bags
Hand Emollients, Brandy Flasks
Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches
Cigar Cases
Dhalk's Patent Charcoal Water Filters, Ice Pitchers
Gold, Silver, and Ivory Pencil Cases, Gold Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, Silver Key Rings, Smelling Bottles, jewelled and unjewelled of various descriptions.
Atkinson's Bear's Grease
Do. Depilatory
Do. Infants' Preservative
Balm of Columbia, Oldridge's
Bond's Marking Ink
Bridge's Aromatic Tincture of Quiniodine
Do. Extracts of Sarsaparilla
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour
Brand's Enamel
Capsules Mathey Coylus
Capsules Mathey Copaiba and Cubeb
Chlorodyne, Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Cockle's Antibilious Pills
Cod Liver Oil, Dr de Jongh's
Do. Drages, Guffroy's
Common's Tooth Paste
Condy's Ozonized Water
Court Plaster, Glover's
Do. J. Prout's
Dalby's Carminative
Davis Perry's Painkiller
De Roos' Guttæ Vitæ
Do. Renal Pills
Dinneford's Acidulated Syrup
Do. Fluid Magnesia
Essence of Cheritta, Dr. E. J. Lazarus's
Do. Neem, ditto
Extract of Meat, Australian Meat Company
Frank's Specific Solution
Grimault's Matico Capsules
Do. do. Injection
Grimestone's Eye Snuff
Heney's Calcined Magnesia
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder
Holloway's Ointment and Pills
Howard's Succidaneum
Hubert's Rosette Powder
James Epp's Cocoa
James' Fever Powder
Jeremie's Sedative
Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup
Keating's Bon Bons
Do. Lozenges
Do. Insect Powders
King, Dr., Dandelion & Quinine Pills
Labelony's Granular ditto
Locock's Lotion
Merris's Sulphur Soap
Morrison's Pills, Nos. 1 and 2
Morson's Pepsine Lozenges
Do. ditto Wines
Do. Pancreatic Emulsion
Nalder's Dog Soap
Newby's Black Salve
Norton's Camomile Pills
Osborn's Petroline Soap
Oxly's Essence of Ginger
Pars' Life Pills
Pears' Transparent Soap Balls
Do. ditto Cakes
Do. ditto Shaving Sticks
Revalenta Arabica
Robinson's Patent Barley
Rowland's Kalydor
Do. Macassar Oil
Do. Odonto
Sarsaparilla, Dr. Tounsend's
Do. do. Old Jacob
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon
Savory's Pancreatic Emulsion
Stedman's Soothing Powder
Toilet Honey Soap, Bar
Do. do. Cakes
Do. Elder Flower ditto
Do. Lavendar ditto
Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Winters' Hypophygen Soap

CORBIN AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
No. 22 Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS for the erection of a CHIMNEY and FLUE, in connection with the Boilers at the above Company's Mills at Parell, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th day of September 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coolee Street, Mandvi Bunder, where Drawings and Specification can be inspected, and further particulars obtained, any day on application between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 20th September 1870.

NOTICES.

THE WAR.

Just to hand by Mail Steamer

CARTE DE VISITE SIZE

PORTRAITS OF THE STATESMEN, GENERALS, AND ADMIRALS.

French.

The Emperor.
The Prince Imperial.
Duke de Grammont.
M. Ollivier.
M. Benedetti.
Marshal Macmahon.
Marshal Canrobert.
Marshal Bazaine.
Marshal Randon.
General Frossard.
General Bataille.
General Le Montmarie.
General Changarnier.
Major-General LeBœuf.
General Montebello.
General Montauban (Duke de Palikao.
General Deligny.
General Trochu.
General Bourbaki.
Admiral Bouet-de-Willaumez.
Admiral Rigault de Genouilly.
Admiral Jurien de la Gravière.
Admiral La Roncière le Noury.
Dr. Conneau.

German.

The King of Prussia.
The Queen Augusta of Prussia.
The Crown Prince Frederick William.
Prince Frederick Charles.
Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.
Von Bismarck.
General Moltke.
General Von Roon.
General Manteuffel.
General Steinmetz.
General Vogel Von Falkenstein.
General Herwarth Von Bittenfeld.
General Von Alvensleben.
General Von Goeben.
General Von Kirchbach.
General Count Stolberg,
General Von Fransecki.
General Von Bose.
General Von Zastrow.
Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia.
Admiral Jackmann.

It is proposed to add several names to this List as the War progresses.

This series is the really only reliable and authentic Portraits ; fresh supplies will be received by each Overland Steamer.

Price Rs. 1 each for Cash ; or Rs. 10 for dozen assorted.

SOUNDY & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
J. NEUBERG.

FRESH FRENCH BUTTER, in 1½ lb. Tins.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made.
J. NEUBERG.

CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.
J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
A Fresh Batch to hand.
J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS
FOR
THE DRAWING ROOM.
Prices moderate, to close consignment.
Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED.
RHINE WINES—Niersteiner,
Oppenheimer.
Rudesheimer.
Hochheimer.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.
GUINNESS' STOUT, by FRIEND.
CLARETS, in Quarts and Pints.

Orders registered by
J. NEUBERG.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation ; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	„ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)	Rs. 1 „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1856, by a process of his contrivance ; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice ; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 16th September 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

B. R. MODY,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of the Managers, No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 23rd September 1870, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1870.

2nd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, and to add to the Board.

3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 12th September 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this day to the day of the Meeting.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

धी बाॅंबे बरह्मा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

ધી બાંમબે બરમા ટરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be HELD at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that FREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1869—the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,
D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

Bombay, March, 1870. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN, SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI, AND OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAYS.

On and after 1st September 1870 PASSENGERS will be booked through between the principal places on the G. I. P. and the above Railways.

GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC of all kinds will also be received at all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. Railway for transmission via Jubbulpore to any Goods Stations on either of the above Railways and vice versa, and Consignments of Goods of two Tons or more in weight will be sent through to their destination in the waggons in which they are originally loaded to all those places on either of the lines where there is through Railway communication.

The FARES and RATES of the respective Companies will be ADDED together to make up the through charges, but no addition will be made for Terminals at the various Junction Stations upon Goods invoiced through.

The Classification of the several descriptions of Goods when invoiced through is the same on all the Railways concerned, except that the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G. I. P. Railway at the class rates named below when consigned to or from stations on either of the above mentioned Railways, viz. :—

China Ware, Cotton with Silk (Piece Goods), Drapery, Embroidery, Glassware, Globes, Millinery, Opium, Silk—Fourth Class.

Boots, Broad Cloth, Calico, Carriages (cased), Cotton Piece Goods, Crape, Ebony, Hosiery, Linen, Twists not pressed, Wearing Apparel, Woollens—Third Class.

Corks, Earthenware (foreign made), Hides (wet), Indigo, Military Stores of all kinds, Spices, Tea Doors, Mouldings, Sashes, Window Frames and Carriage Wheels—Second Class.

Earthenware (Country made), Fish (dry), Hides (loose), Jagree, Leaves of all kinds, Sugar (not candied), Vegetables (perishable)—First Class.

Cotton and Wool, Engines and Tenders on Wheels, Grass, Hay, Kirbee (fodder), Manure, Reeds and Rushes—Special Rates.

Fish fresh, as parcels by Passenger Train only.

Long Timber requiring two or more Trucks will be charged at 1/6 pie per cubic foot per mile except Sal, which will be charged at ¼ pie per cubic foot per mile, a minimum charge of 200 cubic feet per Truck used being made.

These arrangements will be in force until further notice.

All information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th August 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	Elphinstone Circle.
POONA	East Street.
CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6	per dozen	Quarts.
„ 4	„	Pints.
„ 12	„	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS :—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21 per dozen.
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21 „
Ditto two Stars	24 „
Ditto three Stars	29 „
Lelegard's Champagne	30 „
Stewart's Portwine	20 „
John Beggs' Whiskey	Rs. 17 per Jar of 2 Gallons.

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
MEDOC (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (Bounevialle and Sibille, Breakfast Claret)	„	10 0	...
CHATEAU LAROSE (Bounevialle and Sibille, Dinner Wine)	„	14 0	...
BRANDY.			
HENNESSY'S, 3 Stars * * *	„	29 0	...
Do 2 do * *	„	24 0	...
Do 1 do *	„	21 0	...
MARTELL'S	„	20 0	...
BEER.			
BASS'S BEER (bottled by Stone)	„	5 8	4 0
TENNENT'S BEER	„	5 0	3 4
PORTER.			
GUINNESS'	„	5 0	3 8
TENNENT'S	„	5 0	3 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	„	12 0	6 8
ABSINTHE, Pernod Fils	„	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE, Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system, patented	„	30 0	16 0
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	„	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	„	15 8	...

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

JUST RECEIVED, via the Suez Canal, from the well known ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX :—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FROUSAC VIEUX (full flavoured wine)	„	15 0	8 0
COGNAC, Fine Champagne	„	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	„	21	...
Do. Bois (many years in wood)	„	19	...
Do. Old	„	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND ;
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8.

FINE SPARKLING	Qts. Rs. 32	Pints Rs. 17-8
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup	„ 27	„ 14-8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs. 36	Rs. 19 8
„ Moselle Do.	36	19 8
Do. Muscatel	32	17 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger	25	—
„ Hock Johannisberger	42	22 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	34	—
„ „ Forster Traminer	31	—
„ „ Rudesheimer	26	14 0
„ „ Hochheimer	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ „ Rauzan	25 0	14 0
„ „ Palmer	22 0	12 0
„ „ Larose	18 8	10 8
„ St. Julien	17 0	10 0
„ Cantenac	15 8	9 0
„ Medoc	13 8	—
„ Haut Sauternes	22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red	32 0	17 0
„ Nuits, Red	26 0	—
„ Macon, Red	21 0	—
„ Chablis, White	22 0	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
„ Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in cask, 1 dozen in a case	21

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
„ Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
„ Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ White Seal an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
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NOTICES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—17TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

Government Securities.—A large amount of 4 per cents at Rs 97-12, and a larger amount of 5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs 107-0 were bought, and payment to be made by Bills. Other transactions of the day were reported at the following rates :—4 per cents at Rs 97-10 and 97-12 ; 5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs 107-0 and 107-2, and 5½ per cents at Rs 113-15 and 114-0.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures sold to different parties at Rs 107-12 to 108-0.

The following sales and purchases were reported in shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,437½.

National Bank shares, at Rs 128.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c, Co.'s shares, at Rs 290 and 287½.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Swinhoe, Captain, Commissariat Department, on medical certificate, from Deesa.

Fooks, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Meerut.

Fortescue, Captain, 36th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Peshawur.

Park, Major, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., on leave, from Poona.

Croker, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Kippen, Major, half-pay, to proceed to England, from Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Conductor D. Kennedy, of the Ordnance Department is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major F. W. Harris, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England, under the furlough rules of 1854.

Lieutenant J. A. Rowlandson, Bombay Infantry, has elected the furlough rules of 1868.

Sarjeant T. Brady, of the Public Works Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

In continuation of para. 1 of G. G. O. No. 557, dated 5th October 1860, it is hereby notified, under the authority of the Government of India, that in future all Trained Army School Masters, irrespective of their length of service and rate of pay, who hold their appointments under the Regulations of 1863 and the Royal Warrant of 1866 will be allowed bedding, as will also their wives. Army School Masters who may be still under the Army School Regulations of 1855, and who, if of the first class, rank as Warrant Officers, will remain under the operation of those Regulations.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the provisions of G. G. O. No. 273, of 22nd April 1868, granting free passages by rail and Government steamers to Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Native Army, when on leave on medical certificate, are extended to Native Doctors, or Hospital Assistants attached to corps.

The following letter from the Government of India, No. 576, dated the 14th December 1868, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, is published for information and guidance :—

"With reference to the letter from your office No. 3457, dated 5th September 1868, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that the Government of India is of opinion that Soldier Clerks employed on consolidated salaries in public offices are not entitled to bedding or clothing."

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant to Clerks, with their Wives and Children, of free passages in Government vessels, when permitted to proceed on leave to Bombay from any Foreign Station, such as Aden, where they may be employed.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. A. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed Acting Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, for special duty in that province.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain C. J. Anderson to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Cazee Buchul wullud Abdool Kuvee, Head Moonshee in the Mohbut Dehra Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Hydrabad District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Jervis, Deputy Superintendent Customs Preventive Service, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 8th ultimo.

Mr. W. Stewart has been appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent Customs Preventive Service during Mr. Jervis' absence on privilege leave.

Mr. R. E. Candy acted as First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Canara from 6th May to 2nd June 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. W. Loch acted as Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, from 30th May to 30th August 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr. Vishnoo Purushram to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. Luxumon Jaggonath to be *pro tem.* District Deputy Collector of Belgaum.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Rustomjee Byramjee, M.D., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, from the 7th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND SEPTEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
cutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton'
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	James A. Wright	Morse	Liverpool, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Tanjore	Cobbs	Mahi.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast & Goa.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
17	Shelomithi	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 25.
	City of Bombay	Adair	Glasgow, June 2.
	Broughty Castle	Barrie	Liverpool, May 18.
	India (s)	Gray	Moulmein, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
17	Sir Henry Lawrence.		

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets will leave Bombay on Sunday morning during the remaining months of the present year

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 25th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each

Newspapers .... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, September 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on September 28 at 9 A.M. ; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on September 28 at 9 A.M. ; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting.		
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.
	Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Katch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.
COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, ESQ.
W. NICOL, ESQ.
J. F. MOIR, ESQ.
PERCY LEITH, ESQ.
BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500, or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KNOTT—September 22nd, at Elphinstone Circle, the wife of Mr. H. F. Knott, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCALES—THOMPSON—September 12th, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Harper Mazagon, Charles Alexander Scales, Mechanical Engineer, to Mary Ann Thompson, only daughter of the late John Thompson, of England.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SALMON—September 17th, at Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of J. R. Salmon, Esq., of a son.

O'TOOLE—September 17th, at Calcutta, the wife of Thomas O'Toole, Esq., senior, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HARGER—September 14th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Captain J. Harger, 25th Regiment, The King's Own Borderers, of a son.

STOWELL—September 16th, at Roorkee, the wife of Charles F. W. Stowell, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.

AT length we have a report, the first since the ever-famous *baptême de feu*, telling us that French troops have inflicted defeat on the soldiers of Germany. The scene of victory is west of the Seine and not far from Paris. Meudon is almost within gunshot, and Wissous, the site of the larger action, is four miles south of Sceaux. Here, it is said, 25,000 Frenchmen defeated 15,000 Germans and drove them over the Seine. They must either have broken the investment, on that side, by a sortie in force, not at all unlikely, or have come up from the Loire; unlikely, providing the Crown Prince, reported to have gone to Fontainebleau, had pushed forward on the road to Orleans as far as Pithiviers. A defeat of the investing army, near Sceaux and Choisy would make him pause, if it were probable that the troops acting from Paris could strike his communications. But as his communications were with Melun, and as the Paris army would not like to endanger its line of retreat, perhaps he may not have to fall back. Indeed it is possible that the force said to be at Pithiviers were only Uhlans; and that the main body was still near the Seine. We are glad to see that there is some activity on the part of the Paris Garrison, but why not have struck sooner and have prevented the occupation of Versailles? It will be a marvel of marvels if the investment of a place like Paris can be maintained.

The concentration of Russian troops in Poland Volhynia threatens Austria and not Prussia, and, if other than a measure of precaution, implies that Russia suspects its ancient ally of Vienna. Baron Beust would strike if he dared—"it is his nature to." But he does not dare, especially with Russians on the Gallician frontier. It is satisfactory to know that there are still hopes of peace. The Germans, however, are quite right in not agreeing to an armistice, mostly another name for folly in war.

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has replied with great fairness and much more moderation than it deserved, to the extraordinary comments on the finances and financial system now in vogue, put forward by Mr. R. B. Chapman as mouthpiece for the Government of India. What Mr. Chapman's letter really showed was that the Government has no defence of any kind for its financial policy; and the folly of the letter was that it set forth "reasons." Having adopted a purely arbitrary system, the Government had better refrain from argument. The last thing a despotism should do is to make itself ridiculous. Honesty and prudence alike dictate silence, or the blank statement, which would be the true one, "remonstrance, reason, figures are useless; we have determined to spend as much we think fit, and cover the outlay by what taxes we please"—especially taxes intended to *hit* the European community. Honesty, because it is the fact; prudence because we are not children or savages, and can see through the futile "gammon" of Secretaries. If the letter of the Government of India were not so absurd it would be insulting; and when letters of this kind call forth shrieks of bitter laughter, surely it would be prudent to confine the epistolary efforts of the Secretariat to simple acknowledgments.

The Calcutta Chamber, however, deals seriously with the Secretary's letter. Mr. Chapman's theory of the complete isolation of each year's transactions is ruthlessly swept away. It is shown, what was obvious to all but the Government of India, that only in a "book keeping sense" are the accounts of one year separate from another. But it is also shown that the Minister makes the budget of one year the basis of another—the Government wants us to believe that Sir Richard Temple stands on the budget, but that the budget stands on *nothing*. Whatever the Government may affect to believe now, Sir Richard Temple in April last did not believe that he was making a budget absolutely from the beginning, that he took no account of the past, but drew for his budget on the profound depths of his moral consciousness. He considered the actual deficits of past years, he looked for a deficit in 1869-70, and he distinctly increased the income-tax because he thought further exertions should be made to maintain financial credit. Out of the mouth of Sir Richard is the Government convicted of worse than childish reasoning. "The Committee are much at a loss to understand how it is *now* stated that the anticipated deficit of last year had no connexion with the estimates for the one now current ;" but we are not. The argument of disconnection was advanced because the Government has literally no case and its agent had no resource left but to throw dust in our eyes.

What has become of the £60,000 surplus? Has it been thrown into the sea, or has it gone into the cash balances? And if it has not been thrown into the sea, and has gone into the cash balances, are not the ways and means of the current year increased by so much? It does not matter, so far as the argument is concerned, whether the surplus be six lakhs or sixty lakhs. The cash balances are not a fixed, but a varying sum, and Sir Richard estimates that they will be less next March than they were last March. In that case he will have diminished them by payments, and the six lakhs will have helped him. In England that six lakhs would have gone beyond the control of the Government, for the National Debt Commissioners would have laid hands on them to cancel stock therewith. But in India a surplus increases and a deficit decreases the cash balances, and, though not carried forward into the budget, becomes ways and means. If this is not so, what becomes of a surplus, and what is the effect of a deficit? The question is, would Sir Richard Temple have complacently and *à cœur leger* proposed to increase his odious tax if he had been accountant enough to anticipate a surplus instead of a deficit? He would not. Yet when there is a surplus he and the Government still resolve to drain our pockets, and to fill the land with distrust and discontent to a height and depth of which the Gods of Olympus have not the most remote conception. Do they want an example of what befalls such governments? Let them contemplate the ruin of the rotten imperial Government of France.

THE Italian troops are in Rome. Italy has captured her white elephant, and must now face the thorny question raised by Cavour—a Free Church in a Free State. In 1846 there was a very faint chance that Italy might gravitate towards Rome, for Pius IX. began as an Italian Liberal that career which led him to publish the Syllabus and obtain from a divided Œcumenical Council the adoption of the Dogma of Infallibility. Had Italy been submissive and bigotted, instead of being rebellious and tolerant, it is possible that His Holiness might have become its leader. In that case the Emperors and Kings would have fought against him instead of fighting for him. The movement of 1846 died away in 1848 when Rome fell under the dominion of Mazzini; but since that year Rome has gravitated towards Italy, not Italy towards Rome. The French, jealous of Austria, besieged Rome, drove out Mazzini and Garibaldi, brought back the Pope from Gaeta, where the King of Naples had given him shelter, set up a mixed form of clerical and military rule, and drew from the witty Schwarzenberg, then Austrian Premier, the *bon mot*, that one can sit on anything except bayonets. The French occupation of Rome, begun by Cavaignac and de Tocqueville, had a political as well as a religious end in view. The eldest sons of the Church desired to establish a counterpoise to Austria in the peninsula and carry on the contest of centuries for supremacy in a land full of their battle-fields. They also wanted to secure the support of the *parti prêtre* in France, and also, no doubt, to satisfy genuine feelings of loyalty to the head of their church. The Prince-President and Emperor reaped what the Republicans had sown, and despite the steady remonstrances of several Powers, the French occupation continued unbroken to the summer of this year. But all sorts of forces were working against it—the liberal opinion of Italy; a certain amount of opinion in France, perhaps we should say Paris and the great towns; the natural jealousy of Austria; and the diplomatic influence of England. The Emperor clung to his hold of the city, because it gave him a *pied à terre* in Italy, a fortified port, and the somewhat grudging, yet never failing vote of the Gallican Church. He tried to be liberal, or to induce the Pope to be liberal, in his early days; but troubles perpetually arose between his generals and the ministers of the Court of Rome. Every one will remember the famous moral *soufflet*. His Holiness was not tractable, grew less and less so, and the Roman occupation was a thorn in the side of the Emperor as well as a source of support. The campaign of 1859 only embittered the relations between Rome and Paris, for the eldest son of the Church had allied himself with the excommunicated Victor Emmanuel. Nevertheless, in 1859-60 the King of Piedmont became King of Italy, took the States of the Church, overthrew and drove out of his realm the son of the Pope's saviour in 1848, and was restrained from occupying Rome by nothing but French bayonets. After much negotiation, the French and Italian Court in September, 1864, came to terms about Rome; the King of Italy agreed not to attack Papal territory, and the French Emperor agreed to withdraw his troops gradually. He withdrew part of the garrison; he supplied the Antibes Legion; the Pope recruited men in Germany, Switzerland and Ireland; but a French General still paid visits to Rome. The Italians were forced to accept Florence for a capital, but they always regarded it as a temporary place of sojourn. Rome was the object of their idolatry and of their national ambition. In 1866 Italy obtained Venetia, further cause of quarrel; in 1867 Garibaldi invaded Papal territory; French troops rushed to the rescue, General de Failly won the battle of Mentana and wrote that the Chassepot had *fait des merveilles*. Whether he thought that the French were bound to him for ever or not, the Pope proceeded to estrange his old friends, making spiritual war on Russia and Austria and France alike; and finally summoned that Council which has shaken the Catholic Church so profoundly. Before its sittings were over war between Germany and France broke suddenly upon a money-making world; the French garrison of Rome withdrew in haste, and the tri-colour was struck in Rome and Civita Vecchia. When the Italian troops would enter Rome became a question of time and events; for no troops would have crossed the frontier if the French had been before Berlin instead of the Germans before Paris. The movement of the Italians is a breach of the treaty of 1864, through which they have driven several corps d' armée. Their excuse will be that they could not leave the Pope a prey to his subjects; that they had no confidence in the ability of the Papal army to keep down revolt; and that the red, green, and white would be as efficacious as the red, white, and blue. The Papal troops, we are told, a motley set, not in harmony with each other, French quarrelling with German, disobeyed the Pope and resisted the Italian army. Yet the resistance must have been half-hearted, for a few hours of so-called siege sufficed to satisfy their valour; and Italy had her longing gratified—she had Rome. What will she do with it, and its unresisting ruler? It may be as difficult to keep as it was to refrain from taking. Three years ago M. Rouher passionately declared that the Italians should "never have Rome," but then he believed, or appeared to believe, in the immortality of the Empire. General Menabrea retorted that Italy would never renounce her right. What she deems her right has now been exercised, and not the least important of those events which have characterized this *annus mirabilis* is the fact that Rome is once more virtually the capital of Italy.

A CALCUTTA paper notes the fact that the Abyssinian Medal costs 8s. 6d. and the New Zealand one 9s.

THE Ball of His Excellency the Governor was to take place last evening at Government House, Gunnesh Khind.

THE Bishop of Bombay proceeded yesterday to Surat and Ahmedabad, where his Lordship intends remaining for a week or ten days.

MR. J. C. ANDING, Acting District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, has been allowed fifteen days' privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is, the "Pioneer" hears from home, the first on the list of expectants for promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal. The rumour, to the effect that Lord Strathnairn was to get the next bâton, is, therefore, unfounded.

THE Ameer of Cabul's arrangements for the security of the Khyber Pass are, it is said, answering well in spite of the discontented mountaineers. The Pass is full of travellers and merchandise, a state of things unknown there for many years past.

THE Governor-General has decided that, in the case of an officer proceeding to England on short furlough, and obtaining an extension of leave, aggregating in all more than six months, all horse allowance he may have received during the time will be recovered from him.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 21ST SEPT., 3-25 A.M.

Despatches from Orleans state that a Prussian Corps, estimated at 15,000 men, has been repulsed with considerable loss in the plains between Champlan and Wissous by 25,000 French troops, the Prussians being forced across the Seine.

Hopes of a favourable result from the peace negotiations have not been abandoned, but military operations are unrelaxed. Prussia objects to an armistice.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 21ST SEPT., 5-21 A.M.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Russian garrisons in Poland and Volhynia are being reinforced; seven divisions of infantry have been sent to the Galician frontier.

The greater part of the fortifications of Strasbourg is a mass of ruins, and a breach has been effected. The assault has been deferred on account of the heavy loss the besiegers would probably sustain.

TOURS, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

The Italian troops entered Rome yesterday after some resistance by the Pontifical troops, contrary to the wishes of the Pope.

LONDON, 21ST SEPT., AFT.

Communication with Paris has been entirely cut.

The Prussian investigation into the recent explosion at Laon entirely exonerates the Commander of the fortress of treachery. The explosion was the act of an artilleryman.

General Steinmetz has been relieved of his command, and has been appointed Governor General of Posen.

The Italians entered Rome yesterday, after a short resistance by the Zouaves, who ceased firing by the orders of the Pope.

TOURS, 21ST SEPT., 6-25 P.M.

The Prussians continue the concentration of their troops round Paris. They have occupied Pithivieres and threaten Orleans.

The garrison of Toul again repulsed a Prussian assault on the 19th.

There are rumours of a depart (? defeat) of Prussian detachments at Wissous, Mons (? Sens), Lagny, and at Meudon.

The armament of the whole of France is being continued on a vast scale.

Laguerronniere has arrived at Marseilles and has been arrested.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

THE following message, dated 21st September, 3-40 P.M., was received by Mr. Gumpert, German Consul, yesterday morning from the Foreign Office, Berlin :—

"To GUMPERT, Consul, North German Confederation, Bombay.

"Am 19, vollstaendige Cernirung Paris durch unsere Truppen ausgefuehrt; Schanze 7 Geschuetze genommen."

TRANSLATION.

"On the 19th inst., complete investment of Paris effected by our troops. Redoubt 7 guns taken."

LOSS OF THE SHIP "MALABAR" BY FIRE.

WE regret to have to report the loss by fire of the ship Malabar, while on her voyage from London to Batavia. The Malabar was a ship of 1,199 tons, not unknown in Bombay harbour, owned by Mr. J. Kerr, of Greenock, and commanded by Captain Galloway, who has been well known for many years in this port. The particulars of the loss of the ship are detailed in the following official report to Mr. Corke, Acting Master Attendant, sent in yesterday afternoon :—

Bombay, 22nd September 1870.

W. G. CORKE, Esq., Acting Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay.

SIR,—I beg to bring to your notice that on the 16th of June last, I left London Docks in command of the British ship Malabar, belonging to John Kerr, Esq., of Greenock, bound on a voyage to Batavia. I left the Downs on the 19th June. The ship's cargo consisted of coals, and on board there were, besides myself and my wife, twenty-nine of a crew. I proceeded on my voyage satisfactorily until Sunday morning, the 24th of July, when in latitude 28° south, and long. 35° 40" west, it was discovered that the coals were on fire. I immediately hauled the ship towards the nearest port (Rio de Janeiro) and commenced with all hands to do everything possible to save the ship and cargo. The endeavours were continued steadily throughout that day and Monday the 25th, when the fire having gained and we fearing that the ship would blow up, the boats were put out and those of the crew who had been disabled by the smoke and fire got into them and hung astern.

The endeavours to put out the fire were still continued, and on Tuesday the 26th, at about 1 p.m., a ship hove in sight. About 3-30 p.m. she came alongside of us and proved to be the American ship James A. Wright, bound from Liverpool to Bombay. All hope of saving the Malabar or her cargo being then given up, owing to the progress of the fire, all hands got on board the James A. Wright, which proceeded on her voyage. On the 28th July, we fell in with the ship Clytie of and bound to Liverpool, but the captain refused to receive on board any of the crew of the Malabar, although the captain of the James A. Wright offered to supply him with all necessary provisions except water. On the 3rd of August we fell in with the British ship Europa, bound from Cardiff to Beypore, and her captain at once offered to receive on board sixteen hands. The chief officer and fifteen of the crew accordingly went on board, and the two vessels proceeded on their respective voyages.

This afternoon, Thursday the 22nd of September, the James A. Wright arrived in Bombay Harbour, and I at once landed and noted my protest. I desire before closing this intimation to record my most grateful acknowledgments on behalf of myself and my crew for the great kindness received at the hands of Captain Morse of the ship James A. Wright.

I purpose to leave Bombay by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer leaving for Southampton on Sunday the 25th inst., but any communications addressed to me to the care of Messrs. Finlay, Clark, and Co., will be forwarded to me.—I am, &c.,

J. GALLOWAY,
Master of the late ship Malabar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE.—22ND SEPT., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st Sept., 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 57 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st Sept., 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 21st Sept., 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 52 minutes.

Via Turkey, 21st Sept., 11-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st Sept., 6-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 21st to 9 P.M. of 22nd Sept., is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 32	0
„	Calcutta	5 30	0 30
„	Madras	0 30	0 12
„	Galle	49 45	8 43

THE VICEROY'S ROUTE TO CALCUTTA VIA RAJPOOTANA, &c.

(ACCORDING TO PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS.)

Leave Simla about 3rd or 4th October.
Arrive Umballa.
Leave Umballa, Thursday, 6th October, by evening train.
Arrive Hattras Road Station, Friday, 7th October; proceed at once to Muttra.
Leave Muttra, Sunday, 9th October.
Arrive Bhurtpore, Sunday, 9th October, evening; remain there on the 10th.
Leave Bhurtpore, Tuesday, 11th October, morning; remain for the night at station, about 12 miles from Jeypore.
Arrive Jeypore, Wednesday, 12th October, morning.
Leave Jeypore, Tuesday, 18th October, for Sambhur.
Arrive Sambhur; remain there on the 19th.
Leave Sambhur, Thursday, 20th October, morning, for Ajmere.
Arrive Ajmere, Thursday, 20th October; remain there 21st and 22nd.
Leave Ajmere, Sunday, 23rd October, and Nusseerabad in the afternoon; remain there 24th, returning to Ajmere the same afternoon.

RETURN JOURNEY.

Leave Ajmere, Tuesday, 25th October.
Arrive Jeypore, Tuesday, 25th October, night.
Leave Jeypore, Wednesday, 26th October.
Arrive Bhurtpore, Wednesday, 26th October, evening; stay the night.
Leave Bhurtpore, Thursday, 27th October, morning.
Arrive Agra, Thursday, 27th October, afternoon; remain at Agra 28th and 29th.
Leave Agra, Sunday, 30th October, evening train, at 6 P.M.
Arrive Allahabad, Sunday, 31st October, morning, a little after 10 A.M.; remain there during the day.
Leave Allahabad, Sunday, 31st October, midnight.
Arrive Benares, Tuesday, 1st November; attend the Maharajah's Ball same evening.
Leave Benares, Wednesday, 2nd November, morning, for Dinapore.
Arrive Sonepore, Wednesday, 2nd November, afternoon.
Leave Sonepore.
Arrive Calcutta about 8th November.
—*Pioneer.*

LOCUSTS IN SIND.

FROM the weekly report with regard to locusts in the several collectorates of Sind, we learn that on the 10th inst. the following places were visited by locusts—Khyrpoor Joogan, Wahee Gove Khan, Saun Dinno and Gorreylo. Some damage was caused to the jowaree crops by stripping the stalks of their leaves. The crops however, if not interfered with again, would yet thrive. Jurwan was visited and the leaves of the standing jowaree crops were somewhat injured. The reports from most of the talookas speak of several visitations, doing however but little damage.

THE INCOME TAX.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
Calcutta, 14th September 1870.

To R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Department, Simla.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3,263 of the 3rd instant, replying to this Chamber's communication of 10th ultimo, and intimating that the Government do not feel justified in complying with the request therein submitted for a reduction of the income tax from 1st October next, but stating that the tax will not, at the close of the current year, be renewed on its present scale, unless on the occurrence of some unforeseen emergency.

The Committee of this Chamber have learned with much regret this refusal of Government to comply with a prayer which they thought reasonable at the time it was preferred, and which seems still more entitled to favourable consideration when viewed in the light of the final financial figures of the year 1869-70, which accompanied your letter, and have since been made public.

These figures show not only that the year 1869-70 results more favourably by nearly three-quarters of a million than was anticipated in the Regular Estimate, but also that it closes with an actual surplus of revenue over expenditure of £60,872. It is, moreover, observed that the revenue for 1870-71 is under-estimated to the extent of nearly a million sterling as compared with the approximate actuals for 1869-70; while, as pointed out in the Chambers' former communication on this subject, there is every reason to believe that the receipts from certain sources during the current financial year will be largely in excess of those realised in the one immediately preceding.

There is little in your communication now under acknowledgment serving to enlighten the Committee as to the grounds on which Government have come to the adverse decision therein notified; and perhaps more definite information is not to be expected at this stage of the current financial year: but as the bulk of your letter is devoted to the removal of a misapprehension which is presumed to exist, the Committee trust they may be permitted to offer a few remarks thereon.

I am directed to observe that in framing their communication of 10th ultimo, the Committee of this Chamber laboured under no misapprehension as to the connection of one financial year with another,—such as is assumed. The Committee are and were perfectly aware that in a book-keeping sense two successive budget statements are altogether distinct and separate, no balances being brought forward from one to the other. The Committee are, however, of the opinion that in other respects, and especially for budget purposes, two following financial years are intimately and closely connected,—the one indeed forming the principal basis upon which the estimates of the other are framed, and, with all deference, they submit that in your letter now under reply the closeness of this relation is greatly and somewhat unfairly understated. In support of this view the Committee need not go further than the financial statement of Sir Richard Temple delivered in April last, from which it is abundantly manifest that in framing the estimates for 1870-71 the hon'ble gentleman had chiefly in view the result of the various heads of revenue and expenditure in 1869-70,—the fact that for this purpose he was in possession of 11 months' figures having been justly remarked upon as a source of much satisfaction.

Unless, indeed, a Finance Minister is to frame his estimates of revenue altogether at random, it is very evident that the incomings of previous years must be his basis, and, assuming the one last closed to have been not otherwise than normal, its figures will naturally be deemed most reliable, and by them he will be chiefly guided.

No one can read with attention and impartiality the statement of the Finance Minister in April last, and the remarks from various other members of Government by which it was followed, without feeling that the apprehended deficit of 1869-70 led to the inclusion of a 3⅛ per cent. income tax in the estimates of 1870-71, as is indeed proved by the very words then used by Sir Richard Temple, as follows :—"Considering the actual deficits which have occurred in past years, and the circumstances that the year just over is expected to close with a substantial deficit, instead of the equilibrium that was expected, and this too despite all the exertions that have been put forth, we regard it as essential to the due administration of the finances and to the maintaining of the financial credit of the country that further exertions should be made." The committee are therefore much at a loss to understand how it is now stated that the anticipated deficit of last year had no direct connection with the estimates for the one now current. In the opinion of the Committee, the connection between the two is direct and close, nearly akin to cause and effect; and it seems neither illogical nor unnatural that the public who were explicity told in April last that anticipated deficit necessitated new burdens should look for relief now that deficit has proved a surplus.

Paragraph 3 of your letter is so obscurely worded that the Committee have been somewhat at a loss to interpret its real significance. Its chief object is apparently to point out that the Chamber has not ventured to put forward any argument to the effect that in the event of a surplus—of, say, £500,000—at the end of one year, taxation should be sufficiently remitted to produce a deficit of a similar amount the next year. The Committee are glad they have been spared the imputation on their common sense which such an interpretation of any portion of their communication would have implied; but they can point to instances where financiers of recognised ability and political economists of the greatest reputation have not deemed it inexpedient, when a surplus has been obtained, and taxation bears heavily upon the people, to remit so much of it as will guard against a similar occurrence in the succeeding year; and the Committee confess they see nothing unsound in such a course.

There are various other points in your communication which afford ground for discussion; but the Committee have no wish to trouble Government with unnecessary correspondence, and therefore forbear. They have, as already said, received with much disappointment the failure of the representation they deemed it their duty to make, and they deeply regret the expressed determination of Government to carry on the service of the current year with what has been lately termed "the perilous assistance of a war tax in time of peace."

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant, H. W. I. WOOD, Secretary.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1870.

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was opened yesterday afternoon (Sept. 2) at 4 o'clock. It was not considered necessary to have the exhibition opened as it has been in former years with speeches, salutes, &c., it having become an annual occurrence, but a notice was circulated to say the doors would be open at 4 P.M. and all officers were requested to be in attendance.

Upwards of Rs. 8,000 of goods were exhibited, and the prices asked were, as a rule, not exorbitant.

The 108th Regiment exhibited the largest number of things, and several of the pieces of furniture showed signs of good carpentery.

The industry of the women and children in this corps was notably displayed by the large number of well-made articles exhibited by them.

The Enfield rifle converted to a Henry-Martini breech loader by Lance Corporal Alfred, 49th Regiment, was a neat piece of workmanship.

The 2nd Queen's exhibited some very well executed cases of stuffed birds.

The specimens of imitation fruit by the 5th Regiment N. L. I. were remarkably well made, and the needle work executed by the women and children of this corps and the 1st Regiment N. I. Grenadiers was excellent, and great praise was due to those who taught them—one specimen of Berlin work by a boy orderly, Ambajee, 5th Regt. N. L. I. was beautifully done, and quite equal to any piece of work out of a London shop.

This is the first Exhibition at which a prize has been offered for original musical compositions, and to the surprise of every one produced no less than 15 pieces; those set for a band were played during the afternoon by the band of the 2nd Queen's, which was in attendance, and the songs and pieces set for the pianoforte were played in the building by Signor Zelman.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Spencer, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I., and upwards of 300 ladies and gentlemen were present in the rooms. We regret to hear H. E. the Governor was prevented through indisposition from attending.

This Exhibition is considered to be the best that has taken place since the institution of Industrial Exhibitions in this Presidency in 1865, and the public, who were kind enough to honour the show with their attendance, appeared highly pleased with what they saw.

The management of the Exhibition throughout reflected the highest credit on Major H. S. Anderson, the Honorary Secretary, to whom the thanks of the community of Poona are due for the trouble and care evinced by that officer on the occasion.—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY.

THE SHIP ZEPHYR will be hauled out of dock to-day.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Criminal Sessions, the jury will be glad to hear, were closed yesterday evening.

MR. BALKRISHNA MAHADEO NADOWDA, Vakil in the Tanna District, has been granted a Sunud for the Poona District, in lieu of the Sunud hitherto held by him.

THE SHIP JAMES A. WRIGHT, 1,273 tons, Captain James T. Morse, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo. She brought Captain and Mrs. Galloway and twelve of crew of the British ship Malabar which vessel was burnt at sea.

THE SECRETARY INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, acknowledges the receipt of the undermentioned sums :—

Major A. W. Graham .... Rs. 10

Collected by Messrs. Poyntz and G. Gilder .... „ 90

THE SUFFERERS FROM THE WAR.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, and the absence of many people from Bombay, there were not the usual congregations at the Cathedral on Sunday last, and the total of the three offertories for the sufferers in the present war was only a little over Rs. 300.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 20th Sept., was 274, being 23 less than in the preceding week, 36 less than the total of the week ending 21st Sept. 1869, and 49 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 68 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 12th September 1870, Rs. 10,48,595 ; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 24,285, total 10,72,818 ; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 78,647 ; total balance, Rs. 9,94,233. There are in addition 60,783 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th (The Derbyshire) Regiment at the Colaba bandstand to-morrow evening, weather permiting.—

Quadrille	Royal Alfred	Godfrey.
Overture	Preciosa	Von Weber.
Selection	Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Valse	Hydropaten	Gung'l.
Galop	Cricketana	Lutz.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 20th Sept., 7-15 P.M. ; via Turkey, 20th Sept., 11 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 21st Sept., 7-40 P.M. ; via Turkey, 21st Sept., 11-35 A.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Europe ; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 22nd Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 1 inch 71 cents.

CANNANORE, 22nd Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·950, rainfall 47 cents.

CARWAR, 22nd Sept., 10-20 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·88, rainfall 25 cents.

TUTICORIN, 22nd Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·85.

MANGALORE, 22nd Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 79.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, chapter XXI :—

Bhimjee Mooljee, a general merchant.

Veerjee Dharsey, a carcoon.

Bhowanjee Natha, a cook.

Gunputrao Gopinathjee, lately a clerk, now unemployed.

Hawa Crustna, Mahadew Crustna, and Bhagoobaee widow, the first two-named insolvents are liquor sellers and the third unemployed.

James Bagshaw Butler (European), a master mariner of the mercantile marine of England.

James Lord (Eurasian), a clerk.

Nanjee Moorarjee, a hawker in old brocade, &c.

William Henry Lovett (European), a Customs Preventive Officer.

Merwanjee Fuckerjee, a manager in the service of Fuckerjee Byramjee.

Dewjee Shewzun, Nursey Canjee, and Purbut Canjee, who lately traded as cotton merchants in partnership with Laljee Veerdhur, Pasoo Sawdew, and Luckhumsey Dehan, under the name and firm of Laljee Heerjee & Co., and at present the first-named insolvent is unemployed, the second a broker, and the third a labourer.

Toolseydas Tricumdass, a shroff.

Babajee Visram, a pressman.

Iswardass Lilaram, who formerly carried on business as a general merchant in partnership with Moorujmul Chenraya, Kimutraya Topundass, and Bhoolchund Topundass, under the name and firm of Moorujmul! Bhoolchund, and afterwards in partnership with Bhoolchund Topundass, under the name and firm of Bhoolchund Isserdass ; and also traded in his own name ; and was lately in the employ of Govindram Girdhareedass as a metah.

Memon Motee Sheriff, and Memon Allana Sheriff, dealers in cutlery.

Essack Arab, a servant.

Hormusjee Bomanjee, a carpenter.

Wittoo Hurry, and Luxmeebaee, widow ; the first named insolvent is a labourer, and the second unemployed.

Cowasjee Sorabjee Soortee, a servant.

Nanabhoy Anundrao and Bapoojee Anundrao, English writers.

Ragoo Peerajee, a butcher.

Venayeck Wishwasrao, an English writer.

Sucaram Govind, an English writer.

Rustomjee Edaljee, a contractor.

Hormusjee Jeewajee, a carpenter.

Cursonjee Roopjee, a broker.

Adum Varaya, a dealer in sundry articles.

Tarr Mahomed Sellamon, Peer Mahomed Sellamon, and Khutizabaee, widow, vegetable sellers.

Khesey Ookerda, a broker.

Jugjeevun Naron, Dhuncoover his wife, Hurjeevun Naron, Atmaram Naron, Jairam Dewsey, and Luckmi his wife, the first, third, fourth, and fifth named insolvents are blacksmiths.

Secsurn Hurchund, a broker.

Trimbuckrao Anundrao, clerk in a merchant's office.

Khundoo Limbajee, a labourer.

Memon Hajee Fuckir Mahomed Moosa, a hawker in cloth.

Marwady Pandoorung Mojiram, a Marathi writer, now unemployed.

Casum Tharoo, Esmail Tharoo, Abdoola Casum, and Joosub Casum, tailors.

Hormusjee Nowrojee, Cowasjee Homusjee, and Rustomjee Hormusjee, the first named insolvent is a cook, the second and third are carpenters.

Pandoorung Raghoba, an English writer.

Baloo Canoo Gaikur and Petheebaee, widow of the late Raghoo, who formerly carried on the trade of milkmen, and latterly the first named insolvent is a labourer, and the second unemployed.

Thucker Thurdass Ludhani, and Tribhoovun Veerjee, general merchants.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is a statement of Cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of Aug. 1870.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ship.	To what Port.
lbs.	Rs.		
970,536	3,44,172	Steamer Chrysolite*	Liverpool.
2,576,980	10,17,319	City of Richmond	„
40,376	14,420	Steamer Sumatra†	„
1,957,648	7,93,969	Asiatic	„
2,793,392	9,79,867	Mary Stenhouse	„
3,016,412	11,27,486	Oithona	„
117,600	43,750	Steamer Delhi	„
3,305,512	12,29,456	Do. Douglas	„
39,312	10,330	Do. Baroda	„
3,042,788	11,33,130	Melbourne	„
1,876,364	6,82,853	Armanella	„
122,472	38,850	Steamer China	„
1,859,648	7,11,482	Do. Don.*	„
1,641,416	6,39,370	Greyhound	„
12,880	3,300	Steamer Delhi	Havre.
19,600	6,125	Do. Do.	Genoa.
39,200	12,250	Do. Baroda	„
39,200	10,000	Do. Delhi	Italy.
19,600	7,500	Do. Sumatra†	Trieste.
69,384	18,775	Do. Delhi	„
78,400	28,000	Do. Behar	„
156,800	58,000	Do. China	„
217,168	61,670	Do. Sphinx*	„
487,032	1,78,575	Do. Orissa	China.
584,808	1,85,580	Do. Norna	„
640,332	2,20,291	Do. Travancore	„
25,724,860 or Candies 32,812 9/28 = 65,624 Bales.	95,56,519		

* Via Suez Canal.
† Port clearance granted on the 26th July 1870.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

STATEMENT of Cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of August 1870 :—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ship.	To wha Port.
lbs.	Rs.		
2,36,900	89,800	Matilda Atheling	Hongkong.
6,15,634	2,30,175	Nimrod	„
39,200	14,850	Jupiter	Liverpool.
lbs. 8,91,734 or 1,393 Candies and 214 lbs.	3,34,825		

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund ; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, shipped to Bombay for trans-shipment to Foreign ports :—

116 pressed bales, weighing 46,760 lbs., and of the valu of Rs. 16,200.

DEFAMATION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AT AHMEDABAD.

A SHORT time ago a case of considerable importance to the public was disposed of by Mr. E. T. Candy, Acting Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad. The parties in the case were Captain La Touche, Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, who charged Mr. Suroopchund Dulleechund, editor of the *Chundrodaya* newspaper, for publishing a certain article in his paper, defaming the character of Captain La Touche. The full facts of the case will appear from the following judgment of the Acting Assistant Judge :—

Mr. Candy, in giving judgment, said—The accused at the bar is one Suroopchund Dulleechund, the editor of the local paper entitled the *Chundrodaya*. Accused is charged with having printed matter, having good reasons to believe that such matter was defamatory of Captain La Touche. The charge, as framed by the committing magistrate, does not state the defamatory matter. This omission has been cured in the Session Court. The defamatory matter is contained in the 1st and 2nd paras. of an article in the *Chundrodaya*, dated 16th May 1870, entitled, "The necessity of buying dear and selling cheap." In considering the case, the whole article must be read; but the alleged libellous matter is really contained in the second paragraph alone. The first para., however, must be taken with the second para., to show to whom this latter para. refers. The first para. then states that the sahibs who go every year to Modasa for big game shooting, have killed some tigers, and that on the 2nd May a very fine tiger was killed in the forest near Sayara, which village the sahibs left on the 4th May. The 2nd para. then proceeds—"Now from the 'sawaree' of these people having come, some 'zoolum' is inflicted on the people; for instance, while the bazaar rate in the village is Rs. 25 the maund, the nerrikh rate is 2¼ seers for the rupee : what ! shall this 'zoolum' be termed small ? There is a saying, 'Let the summons of God come, but mind that of the Divan !' If the Banyas were to trade like this, they would earn a fortune What is to be done ? Poor, helpless people. Again, the sellers of provisions have to put their baskets on thei heads, and go wherever the 'sawaree' may be. The only pay they get for their journey is blows from the sepoys." The 3rd para. gives another instance of the "zoolum" caused by the "sawaree" of these people having come; but as there is no complaint on this point, the para. need not be translated. Now, the first objection raised by the accused's pleader was that Captain La Touche's name is not mentioned in the alleged libel, and that therefore on a complaint from him no charge would stand. It is not denied, however, that Captain La Touche formed one of the "sawaree" mentioned in the article, was in fact the leader of the "sawaree"; and as the alleged imputation was concerning a company or collection of persons, and as the persons affected were certainly ascertainable, Captain La Touche was perfectly entitled to lodge his complaint. A scandal published of three or four persons is punishable at the complaint of one or more, or all of them (Russell, p. 323). General imputations upon a body of men are indictable, though no individuals may be pointed out (Russell, p. 345.) The next objection raised was that no complaint of defamation could be entertained, as no imputation had been made which could harm the reputation of Captain La Touche. The exact meaning of the alleged defamatory matter will be considered afterwards. At present it is enough to remark that the statement that a collection of persons, of which the Superintendent of Police was the head, got their provisions at a rate so much cheaper than the bazaar rate, would *prima facie* injure the reputation of the Superintendent of Police. It would certainly do him harm in his department. This is borne out by the fact that the Police Commissioner, N. D., on 11th June, forwarded to the Superintendent of Police an extract from the report of a native paper in which was a summary of the article in question, and desired the Superintendent to give an "early report on the subject." (See exhibit No. 10). The second objection therefore seemed to the Court to be invalid—*prima facie* there was a case of defamation. But although the words would of themselves at first appear to be defamatory, still the accused may show that the words do not in fairness bear the meaning put upon them, or that they are explained and cleared from their invidious construction by some other part of the same writing (Mayne, p. 294). In this case, then, what is the fair construction to put on the words complained of? Captain La Touche stated in his deposition before this Court that what he went on, when he lodged his complaint, was the report on native papers alluded to above (No. 2), the extract from which was sent to him by the Police Commissioner (No. 10). Captain La Touche further stated that he believed that extract was very much the same as the article in question. That is a matter of opinion, and whether Captain La Touche's view be correct or not, the accused cannot of course be bound by the summary drawn up by the report on the native press. Nor is the Court so bound; still, it is necessary to compare the summary with the article in question, both as showing the grounds of complaint, and as being the construction put on certain words by Mr. K. S. Chiplonkar, whose opinion, though not binding, is of a certain value. The summary runs thus—"The *Chundrodaya* complains that the European gentlemen who go to Modasa on hunting excursions have to be supplied with provisions at about 25 per cent. less than the market rate. Besides, the dealers are required to carry the provisions to the camp of the European gentlemen without any payment for carriage. It states that a party of these gentlemen went there on 2nd May, killed a large tiger in the forest near Syara village, and left on the 4th idem, and insinuates that they too acted in a similar manner as regards the rate and carriage of provisions." In the first place this extract is inaccurate. The inaccuracies may not be very glaring; but they are important so far that they show the value of the extract as a whole, and whether therefore it conveys the true meaning of the article. The inaccuracies are these—1 : The article does not state that a party of these gentlemen went there (*i. e.*, to Modasa) on the 2nd May. The article merely states that a fine tiger was killed in the Syara jungle on 2nd May. The evidence before the Court showed that the "sawaree" was pitched between Sayara and Modasa from about 15th April, and the article never stated the reverse. 2 : The article does not insinuate that they too acted in a similar manner as regards the rate and carriage of provisions. There is no insinuation at all. The article states that the annual "sawaree" of sahibs has come to Modasa for big game shooting, and from the "sawaree" having come, there is "zoolum"—of which the article quotes three instances. The article is very badly written, the second para. containing sentences perfectly ungrammatical, but the above seems to be a fair summary of what is contained in the article. With all due deference to the reporter on the native press, it seems to the Court that the summary contains more than mere inaccuracies. According to the extract the *Chundrodaya* complains that the European gentlemen who go to Modasa, &c., have to be supplied with provisions at about 25 per cent. less than the market rate. The reporter of course had not the advantage which this Court has had of weighing each sentence carefully, and of having heard the evidence and papers. After cursorily reading

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the article, the above would not seem an unfair summary. But the phraseology is ambiguous. If any thing is meant by the term "European gentlemen have to be supplied," it means that the "sahibs," on the strength of their position as "sahibs," compel the sellers of the provisions to sell at 25 per cent. below the market rate. It was in this sense that the Police Commissioner took the term, when he called upon Captain La Touche for "an early report," and it was in this sense that Captain La Touche understood the term, when he felt bound to come into Court to clear himself from the imputation, which would certainly rest on him if it were even only insinuated that he took advantage of his position as District Superintendent of Police to obtain his supplies at a cheaper rate than other persons. But it is pleaded for the accused that such imputation was not intended by the accused, and the plea rests on three grounds—

1. The words are wrongly construed;
2. The facts as proved by the evidence show what was intended to be said;
3. The conduct of the accused militates against the supposed imputation.

And, first, as to the construction to be put on the words "Sahib loks nee sawaree" does not mean "European gentlemen" only. "Sawaree" includes everybody in the camp, followers and all; and when the article states that a great hardship is inflicted through the "sawaree" having come, in that the nerrikh is lower than the bazaar rate, it does not mean that the "European gentlemen" have to be supplied at a lower rate. Of course the European gentlemen are included, but there is no invidious distinction as between the sahibs and the natives. Of course it is just possible that the editor of the *Chundrodaya* meant to have a good "hit" at the sahibs; but, as will be shown below, the evidence and his conduct do not bear out this view, and at any rate he is entitled when appearing as accused to have the fairest and most general sense put on the words he used. Again, the reporter seems to have applied to the word "zoolum" the sense of tyranny or force—which he says have to be supplied. The word may bear this sense, but there is no doubt that this word does not necessarily convey the meaning of force; a native, if he suffer a misfortune, says it is "zoolum." And so here the accused claims to have the word read as "hardship." Shall it be called a small hardship that the nerrikh, according to which the sawaree is supplied, is so much lower than the bazaar rate? Having then—by comparing the summary from the report on the native papers with the words of the article itself—arrived at a definite idea as to what the article meant, the next point is to see how far the evidence taken by the Court bears out the supposed interpretation. The evidence establishes three facts—

1st. Captain La Touche and his followers obtained their supplies according to the "nerrikh."

2nd. Though the "nerrikh" may be originally drawn up according to the bazaar rate, there would sometimes be a difference between the two owing to the fluctuation in the bazaar rate.

3rd. No money was paid to the Banyas for taking the provisions to the camp.

With regard to the first point—the "nerrikh"—there is no doubt that the "sawaree" was supplied according to it, but it is not quite clear what authority the nerrikh has. By whose order is it drawn up? Is it binding? Of the three "European gentlemen" who gave evidence before the Court, Captain La Touche said it was his custom, when he went to a place to have a copy of the nerrikh, which is kept by the native revenue authority (the mamledar or mahalkary), and to have all the supplies bought according to the nerrikh. Mr. Grant said that he never saw a nerrikh signed by the mamledar or mahalkary, nor did he see a copy of the nerrikh at Modasa. Mr. Jones (Captain La Touche's assistant) says that he had a copy of the nerrikh sent to him. No Government orders on the subject were produced in Court. The mahalkarry says that the nerrikh has always been prepared on the 1st of every month, and that he has always understood it to be for the use of Government servants in the district, or an army on the march. It cannot, it seems, be denied that *as a rule* the District Officers with their followers are supplied according to the nerrikh. The *Chundrodaya* considering this a public question, and open to discussion, says that the custom is oppressive. Well, that is a matter of opinion: the *Chundrodaya* is, of course, entitled to hold its own view. Though without writing an opposition article, which would be out of place in this finding, it may be remarked that reflection for one moment shows that unless there is some rule about a nerrikh, or unless there is a fixed rate according to which the Banyas should be compelled to sell, the District Officers must be put to great inconvenience. Take the instance in the point of "sawaree" at Modasa, containing, says Captain La Touche, nearly 300 followers—suppose the Banyas had complained and sent the market rate up to 100 per cent., where would the "sawaree" have been? or suppose the Banyas, glorying in their "free-trade" had refused to sell at all, the result, as one of the witnesses remarked, would have been starvation. With regard to the second point, the Government Prosecutor requested the Court to adjourn proceedings in order to send to Modasa for the original "nerrikh" drawn up on 15th April, and for the evidence of the Banyas who signed that "nerrikh," to show that they signed willingly, and that it was drawn up according to the bazaar rate. But such a proceeding seems unnecessary. It appears that when the "sawaree" came to Modasa, certain Banyas went to the cutcherry and signed the nerrikh. Why this was done when anyhow there was the nerrikh prepared on the 1st of every month, is not clear. But probably there had been a slight rise between 1st and 15th April, and the mahalkary states that there was a slight rise: so that it may be taken for granted that the nerrikh of the 15th was drawn up according to the bazaar rate current on the 15th, still there is the fact that subsequent to the 15th that the bazaar rate may have risen; indeed, the fact of a "sawaree" containing 300 followers, remaining for any length of time at Modasa, must have caused the bazaar rate to rise, in which case, of course, the "sawaree" would be supplied at a lower rate than the bazaar rate, and therefore the statements contained in the *Chundrodaya* can hardly be termed false. Besides, there is direct evidence on the part of the Banyas that they did lose by selling at the nerrikh rate. Of course their evidence must be received with caution, and it is suspicious that the memos. which they produced—and which most clearly show entries of "khot," that is loss—were not produced in the Magistrate's court. Still the Banyas who produced the papers assert that they had not the papers with them before the Magistrate, and that they have got the papers from Modasa since the magisterial enquiry; and certainly from internal evidence the memoranda seem genuine. Thus the paper produced by Bhaichund, a witness whose evidence *did* seem suspicious, contains entries of provisions exactly tallying with Captain La Touche's own books. One of these very items is some ghee, entered on 3rd May at the rate of 2½ seers the rupee, whereas Captain La Touche's own witnesses state that the rate in May was 2 seers the rupee. Of course one must not judge altogether from a single item, and it is just possible that this ghee may have been purchased in April, when the rate was 2½ seers, but enough has been said to show that even allowing that the nerrikh of 15th April was drawn up willingly and according to the bazaar rate current at the time, still the statement that the nerrikh rate was 2½ seers, while the bazaar rate was Rs. 25 the maund, could not therefore be false. The article in question is headed, "The necessity of buying dear and selling cheap." This is just what the Banyas depose to. They say that the "sawaree" was so numerous, that a shopkeeper whose turn it was to go to the camp had to augment his store by going into the bazaar ("this very fact would send the bazaar rate up,") and then sell in the camp according to the nerrikh. The Government Prosecutor does not pretend that he can prove that the nerrikh was *never* lower than the bazaar rate; and therefore the broad statement in the *Chundrodaya*, (which does not mention any fixed days), and which is borne out by the facts and common sense, cannot be considered false. The third point is soon disposed of. Captain La Touche says that he understood the money for "tumpa," or carrying the provisions to the camp, was included in the nerrikh. The Banyas, Mahalkarry, and Foujdar, all say that the money for "tumpa" was not so included. There is no necessity to enquire how Captain La Touche's misunderstanding arose. The broad fact remains that the second instance of "zoolum" quoted by the *Chundrodaya* is true. No complaint was made as to the insinuation of the blows of the sepoys. The case, then, is narrowed to this question. The *Chundrodaya* states that owing to the sahibs' "sawaree" going to Modasa, hardship is inflicted on the people, in that the nerrikh is so much lower than the bazaar rate, and that no money is paid for the carriage of the provisions to the camp. It is shown as a fact that the nerrikh does become lower than the bazaar rate, and that no money is paid for the carriage of provisions. Is, then, the statement libellous? There can of course be but one answer. The prosecution argues that even if the statement be true, it was not for the public good that the statement should be published. (See 1st exhibit, section 499). But surely it is a perfectly fair discussion, whether purchasing supplies according to the nerrikh, and not paying for the carriage of provisions is oppressive or not. The article may be wanting in good taste. There may be hidden venom in the proverb (Kehevat) and the ironical remark which follows the proverb, both of which I cannot quite understand; but of this I am sure, that taking the article as a whole, comprehensive although the Penal Code may be, and more especially the section regarding defamation—(compare Mayne, page 293)—the accused in this case is not guilty of the offence with which he is charged. It was mentioned above that the third ground of the offence was the accused's conduct. Exhibit No. 8 is a letter from the accused to the Superintendent of Police, asking how Captain La Touche wanted the article corrected, and promising that the correction shall be made in the next issue. Captain La Touche's answer was a formal complaint. Whether it was advisable in Captain La Touche going into Court before taking furthermore placable measures need not here be discussed. He may have thought that the editor was shirking the matter; but at any rate, without evidence to the contrary, this letter of the accused goes very far to show that he had no *mala fides*, nor did he wish to make any imputation on Captain La Touche's character.

And before closing this finding, it is but fair to remark that no imputation does rest on Captain La Touche. Indeed, the evidence speaks volumes for him. He has shown most clearly why and how he paid for his provisions according to the nerrikh. He has not shrunk from producing his private account books in open Court, showing a receipt for every pie; it was shown that not a single complaint was made to him, or against him, or against one of his 300 followers; and though by side winds accused's pleader tried to bring in complaints of former years, and matters not relating to the supply of provisions, still not a word was said against Captain La Touche. The article in the *Chundrodaya* has been shown to have been a legitimate comment on a public matter; and so on the other side it has been equally shown that the European gentlemen who went to Modasa did not take advantage of their position as sahibs to make the Banyas supply them with provisions at a low rate.

Lastly, the procedure of the committing magistrate requires remark. The case was within his jurisdiction, and yet he commits it to the Court of Sessions. In so doing he acted unfairly towards the complainant and his witnesses, compelling them to spend their time in giving their evidence twice over; he acted unfairly towards the Court of Session, burdening that Court with four days' unnecessary labour; and he acted unfairly towards himself, for the evidence taken by the magistrate is nearly identical with that taken by the Court; so unless the magistrate considered himself unequal to the responsibility of coming to a decision upon the evidence, his reasons for committing the case are not apparent. The Court, concurring with the assessors, finds that the accused is not guilty of the offence with which he is charged, *i.e.*, that he printed matter having good reasons to believe that such matter was defamatory of Captain La Touche, an offence punishable under section 501 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that Suroopchund Dulleechund be acquitted and discharged.

TENTS FOR MILITARY OFFICERS.

G. G. O. No. 95 of 1866 and 745 of 1869 are cancelled.

2. Officers of British regiments on first arrival in this country, will be allowed one year to provide themselves with tents, and in the event of their being required to march within that period, tents will be provided for them from the Public Stores.

3. When tents are issued under the foregoing rule a monthly rent, as below, will be charged for them, and the officers will be liable to pay for deficiencies or for damage other than such as may justly be attributable for fair wear and tear.

Tent, Field Officer...	Rs.	26	Tent, Staff Sergeant	Rs.	6
„ Captain...	„	20	„ Sepoy, D.P ...	„	6
„ Subaltern......	„	17	„ Sepoy, S.P. ...	„	3
„ Hill	„	11	„ Sepoy, 2 Pals.	„	6
„ Beechoba	„	6	„ Pal, Lascar...	„	3
„ Soldier, D.P.	„	11	„ Necessary.. ...	„	1
„ Soldier, D.P.	„	8			

4. The tents will be obtained by Indents, "passed," with the words "For payment of the authorized rent monthly." The Ordnance Examiner will take measures for the realization of the rents.

5. When passing Returning Indents of such tents, the Quartermasters-General will note thereon what damage should be charged for, if any.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

BAILIFFS CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee was engaged in hearing a case, in the Fort Police Court, a case in which three men are charged with fabricating false evidence to show that a man named Khatao Manjee was a contributory of the National Financial so that he might be held liable for calls on shares.

The matter first came before His Worship on Tuesday afternoon, in the course of another case, when Mr. Langley (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) appeared and laid the following information by Khatao Manjee:—

"I know Jusraz Curramchund and Cassidas Jaikissondas, both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, and assistants engaged by Mr. Thomas F. Punnett of Bombay, liquidator of the National Financial of India, Limited, now being wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. In the month of August I was alleged by Jusraz to be one Khatao Manjee, a person named in a certain warrant of arrest issued in the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and the National Financial of India, Limited, from Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay to be a contributory of that company in respect of 15 shares alleged to be standing in my name, and I was accordingly arrested and removed to the bungalow of the deputy sheriff of Bombay at Parel, notwithstanding that I at the time of such arrest stated that I was not the person named in the warrant because my name was and is Khatao Manjee and not Khatao Mowjee, and besides that I never applied for any shares in the said company, nor did I apply for or pay any call in respect of any shares therein, and that I did not sign any articles or memorandum of association of the company. I therefore paid Rs. 1,531-4 under protest. On the 25th August last I made an affidavit in the said matter and obtained a summons from the sitting Judge in Chambers in the High Court. From information I have received from Manockchund Toolseydas, Gungadas Toolseydas, Motiram Bhagoobhoy, and Oomedram Khoosaldas and one Muggonlall Allochund that since my obtaining the judge's summons Jusraz Currimchund and Cassidas Jaikissondas intentionally abetted at the fabricating of false evidence by the said Muggonlall Allochund, whom they induced to make a false affidavit to the effect that I know to write and read Guzerathi characters, and also that they, Jusraz and Cassidas, as I am informed and believe, forged the signature to a certain Guzerathi agreement for sale of ten shares in the National Financial Association, Limited, to one Muggonlall Panachund, and inducing the said Muggonlall Panachund to make an affidavit to the effect that he (Muggonlall) had sold to him the said shares and that the Guzerathi agreement was entered into by him and signed by me. I am informed and verily believe that the said Jusraz and Cassidas get about 25 per cent commission on all monies that may be recovered by the said Mr. Punnett through their assistance from the contributories of the said company. I am informed and verily believe that the Guzerathi forged agreement is not as yet filed in the High Court although they have made use of it. I therefore charge the said Jusraz Currimchund and Cassidas Jaikissondas and Muggonlall Panachund with fabricating false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding and with abetment of the said fabrication, and with forgery and using a false document as a genuine one knowing it to be false, under the provision of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law; and I further pray that a search warrant may be issued for the search and production of the said Guzerathi agreement into Court."

The Magistrate on receiving the information asked Mr Langley whether he did not think his client should await the decision of the civil court.

Mr. Langley said that if the defendants thought the proceeding in this Court was not right they could apply to the High Court, and the proceedings in this application could be taken there.

The Magistrate said of course that proceeding was open to them, but his question was whether now, proceedings having been commenced in the civil court, Mr. Langley's client should not wait the result of these before proceeding in a criminal court.

Mr. Langley said his client took these proceedings and was satisfied to take the responsibility. On one or two occasions lately the judges of the High Court had found the same objection raised; and his client, relying on the allegation that he was not the man, felt resolved to bring the matter before the Court, and if there was a *prima facie* case on the information he hoped His Worship would grant a warrant.

The Magistrate—But what is the worth of an information? I shall read over the information, but cannot promise a warrant.

Mr. Langley—Not now, as you have not read the document.

The Magistrate—I shall read it, but do not promise a warrant.

Mr. Langley—I hope you will not refuse it.

The Magistrate—I do not say I will, but I do not promise. I may grant a summons returnable to-morrow morning.

A summons, returnable next morning, was afterwards granted against the men named in the summons, and yesterday morning the first two defendants appeared before the Court.

Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution.

Informant was recalled and the information explained to him in the presence and hearing of the two defendants, when he identified them as the two men mentioned in his information. He knew not, he deposed, to read or write Guzerathi or any other language. He never signed any contract for the sale of shares of the National Financial Association, Limited, or authorized any one to do so in his behalf.

Mr. Ferguson then applied that the case should be adjourned, but

The Magistrate said there was as yet no case against the prisoners.

The following witnesses were then called:—

Manockchund Toolseydas then deposed—I am a shareholder and live near Dadysett's Agiaree. I know the two defendants Jusraz and Cassidas. I have known the former for the last eighteen months and the latter for about five years. They are employed under Mr. Punnett to recover calls on shares. On the 14th Bhadurpud sood last defendant Cassidas came to me at my house and said he wanted an old blank agreement paper for a friend who was to be an insolvent, in order that he might produce it before Mr. Gamble. I said I was busy and told him to come some other time. On the 1st of Bhadurpudsood both defendants called on me at my house. Cassidas asked me to let him have the agreement paper. On this occasion Motiram Bhagoobhoy, Omeedram Khooshall and my brother Gangadas Toolseydas were also present. I found an old form of the sale of shares and Cassidas took it. One or two days afterwards, on a Tuesday, I went over to the office of Messrs Keir, Prescot and Winter on my own business. There I saw Cassidas. There was an agreement paper lying on the table of a clerk, Fernandez, and he asked me to read it. I had never before seen it. I read it and asked Fernandez where he got it. He said Cassidas and Jusraz had brought it. He also said that the person named in the agreement was going to make an affidavit. I said to Fernandez, "The paper is an old one and the writing on it looks fresh. Cassidas took the paper away from me about two days ago." I believed the paper to be the identical one I had given to Cassidas two days previously. The paper was blank when I gave it to Cassidas. It was filled up when I saw it on the table of Fernandez. When I informed Fernandez of it he said, "Whoever does bad will suffer the consequences." Cassidas came over after the above conversation between Fernandez and me had passed. He was not in the office when I first arrived there. When Cassidas saw me he looked somewhat pale. Fernandez said to Cassidas, "It is getting late, get the person who is going to make the affidavit." Cassidas said, "He is coming." I was there ten minutes more but Cassidas did not bring any one to Fernandez during that time.

To the Defendant Jusraz—I have put no mark on the aforesaid paper. I bear no enmity towards you on account of the arrest of your son-in-law.

Cassidas declined to cross-examine.

Rodrigue Gregor Fernandez next deposed—I am a clerk to Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter. I know the two defendants Jusraz and Cassidas. On the 13th September, inst., Muggon Panachund called on me at the office and produced to me a Guzerathi document partly printed and partly written. While the paper was lying on my desk the last witness Manockchund took it up and saw it. I had some conversation with him about it. I saw it the very same day as I received it. I had some conversation with Jusraz in presence of Muggon Panachund. He said "By mistake I produced another agreement instead of one produced next day." Muggon produced one and both saw it and said that it was their mistake but that they would bring it the next day bearing the signature of Khatao Manjee. Muggon Panachund said he was prepared to make an affidavit to a certain effect. That was in the presence of Jusraz. In fact Jusraz was the man who told me he would make the affidavit. Next day I reduced Muggon's statement into writing. It was substantially the same as what Jusraz had related to me on the previous day. I produced my draft then prepared and put in. After that a fair copy was made for the purpose of Muggon's affirming it. Another clerk by name Saddasew, I believe, accompanied Muggon to the High Court to swear to the affidavit. I don't know Muggon's handwriting. I don't remember having communicated the conversation with Manockchund to any one of the accused. The conversation took place before the affidavit was sworn. This now produced is a copy of the affidavit made by Muggon Panachund and furnished to Messrs Rimington, Hore and Langley. The defendants managed the foregoing business and other business on behalf of Mr. Punnett, the official liquidator of the National Financial of India, Limited. I don't know Muggonlall Allochund. I have in my possession an affidavit made by him. Jusraz brought him into our office and told me that he was prepared to make an affidavit that he, Muggonlall, knew to write. I reduced Muggonlall's statement into writing and have brought my draft. It is substantially the same as Jusraz told me.

Neither defendant put any question to this witness.

Muggonlall Allochund next deposed—I reside in Kalbadavie Road. I have known the two defendants for the last year. They are bailiffs who arrest people on account of calls due by them. In the beginning of this month, about ten or twelve days ago, I saw them in Elphinstone Circle, and Jusraz said to me, in the presence and hearing of Cassidas, that there was a call in respect of two shares due by me. Jusraz said to me that he would arrest me. I replied that I was not a contributory and owed no call. Jusraz said he would arrest me, unless I undertook to do a certain business for him. He said the business was to make an affidavit to the effect that Khatao Manjee knew how to read and write and told me to write to that effect. They took me to an attorney's office: I don't know the name. I saw the last witness Fernandez there. I made a statement to him and he reduced it into writing. After that I went to the High Court. That paper was translated to me by a Parsee interpreter. This explanation was substantially the same as I had made to Fernandez. I signed it after. It was explained to me. This is my handwriting on the affidavit now shown to me. I know one Khatao Manjee, who can read and write. The complainant now in Court is not that man. I know nothing whatever about the complainant. I never saw him before. After I made the affidavit I heard something. I then stated about my making the affidavit to one Bhowaneydas and then went to Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley's office and told about this matter. The prisoners told me about Muggon Panachund after I made my affidavit. Jusraz told me in the High Court in presence of Cassidas. I said to Jusraz, "You got me to make this affidavit; will there be any trouble to me?" Jusraz then told me, "We have made the man's signature on the agreement, and there is no fear of your getting into trouble." He did not say anything afterwards.

Neither of the defendants put any questions to this witness.

As a sufficient case had now been made out the case was adjourned for a fortnight, the prisoners to be remanded or admitted to bail on finding two sureties each for Rs. 2,000. A warrant was ordered to issue for the apprehension of Muggon Panachund.

CHARGE OF DEFAMING A PARSEE DOCTOR.

At the Fort Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Nana Morojee resumed the hearing of the case in which Cooverjee Ludha is charged with defaming Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee.

Mr. Starling prosecuted, and Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee appeared for the defendant.

Dr. Burjorjee was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Cumroodeen. He deposed—I wrote to Colonel Fuller and enquired if there was any objection on the part of the authorities to my putting a board in front of my dispensary. I produce the reply I got from Colonel Fuller. Notwithstanding this reply I proceeded to put up the board without the defendant's permission. My carpenter and men were engaged in putting up the board and I was superintending the work, standing in the room upstairs. I did not look out of the window until after I heard defendant uttering indecent language, that is the language I have complained of. I then saw him for the first time. While uttering the indecent language defendant was standing in the middle of the road, and not on the footpath under the window. While fixing the board my men were in the window. The window is shut in a wall nearly two feet. Standing at the window one might easily see another standing on the road. I cannot say whether one can or cannot see the footpath. After I had remonstrated with defendant he said "come down," and continued to abuse me. It was after I looked out at the window that I noticed particularly that the abusive language was directed towards me. I have had differences some time ago with my father, wife, and sons. I have had no quarrel with my immediate landlord, Manockshaw Byramshaw, but I have stopped some of his rent. I have been to Navibae's house and I have seen her metha. I have not been provided with funds by Navibae for the purpose of prosecuting this case. I know that the attornies whom I have now employed are the attornies of Navibae. In the first place Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, was conducting the case for me. I expect some of my friends to assist me in prosecuting this case. I don't expect Navibae to furnish me with any money for this purpose. I expect my friends to furnish me money to protect my character if I cannot do it myself. I have given advances to Messrs Rimington, Hore and Langley out of my own monies. Navibae's clerk has been supplying me money to enable me to pay advances to my solicitors and for other purposes. The loan made to me by Navibae's clerk was not for the purpose solely of conducting this case. I have been to one Rughoonath in order that he might introduce me to Lukhmidass to get from him the name of one of the original defendants in this case. I know that Navibae and defendant had been on bad terms and that they have had disputes both in this Court and the High Court.

To Mr. Starling—I have not been prosecuting this case at the suggestion of Navibae either directly through her or through her clerk. I have stopped rent for two months. In consequence of these altercations I have been obliged to confine myself to only one room. I am now friendly with my father, wife, and son. My wife and I had a difference only for a few days, but as soon as she was persuaded to see in the right light it was all right. The cause was that she had some money in my firm and I did not think I was justified in paying her till the other creditors were paid. When Cooverjee said he knew my avocation in England and the character of my wife and daughters he spoke in an angry tone, and of course with the object of attacking my character. After I had remonstrated with him from the window he continued to abuse me for some time. It was after I had remonstrated with him that he spoke about my character and about the avocation of my wife and family. This was in answer to my remonstrance before I had received the aforesaid reply from Colonel Fuller. Defendant had stated to me that he had no objection to the board being put up unless Government had any. On receipt of Colonel Fuller's reply I considered defendant's permission unnecessary. In Mr. Moffat's presence defendant stated that he was willing to have the board put up if there was no objection on the part of the authorities.

The case was then adjourned.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

21st and 23rd SEPTEMBER.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Motilal Mahadoo and Girdhur Motilal were charged with having on the 6th inst. committed the crime of housebreaking in order to commit theft. Motilal Mahadoo pleaded guilty, and the other prisoner not guilty, but the jury having found the charge proved against Girdhur, the Judge sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Cutting off a Wife's Nose.—Chand Meer Ali was charged with having on 29th August caused grievous hurt to his wife by cutting off a piece of her nose. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but alleged that his wife had mutilated herself. The prisoner having been found guilty, His Lordship said the jury had in his opinion come to a very proper verdict, and that prisoner had made the matter worse by his attempt to induce the jury to believe that the wife had herself cut off her nose. The offence was very serious, and he therefore sentenced prisoner to four years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Cotton Frauds Case.—On Thursday morning the Advocate General renewed his application in respect to the charge brought against Crushnarao Raghoba and Venaikrao Balcristna Chintoba for cheating, the application being that the case should be postponed till next Sessions owing to the absence of two of the chief witnesses, Messrs. Jefferson and Dumbell. The application was supported by an affidavit by Mr. Cleveland, solicitor.

Mr. McCulloch, supported by an affidavit, opposed the application, on the ground that the case made out by the Advocate General did not show that there was any likelihood of the two witnesses in question being here in time for next Sessions.

His Lordship said he had looked through the papers in the case, and he was of opinion that the charge was unsustainable. He would therefore under section 8 of Act 13 of 1865 release the accused from bail.

Charge of Forgery—Motilall Hurjeevun was charged with using as genuine a note for Rs. 10 altered to one for Rs. 1,000. He was discharged.

Alleged Theft.—Mahomed Abba was charged with theft of jewellery. Mr. Cooper appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Leith for the defence. The prisoner was acquitted.

The Sessions were then closed by proclamation.

[Our report of the remarks of Mr. Justice Green in sentencing Robert Robertson on Tuesday last for attempt to commit rape was in one respect not correct. The Judge did not say that three years imprisonment was the maximum punishment for the offence of which the prisoner had been convicted, but that the circumstances of the case called for a severe punishment.]

THE HOOGHLY FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—I see with very deep regret the notice of the death of Captain Garnault, R.E., who is reported to have died at Madras of the Hooghly fever.

The Government has lost a very valuable officer in Captain Garnault, and his death will be deeply lamented by his many private friends. But there is a slight, though important, mistake in attributing his death to Hooghly fever. He died of the fever which attacked the town of Burdwan last year. He was one of the first of the English residents who was struck down by the fever. But although he and all his servants were great sufferers from the fever, he was most conspicuous for his unwearying efforts, both as a municipal commissioner and in his private capacity, in his endeavours to give relief to the thousands of the poor natives who were also smitten by the fever. He has been a victim to the Burdwan fever and to his own noble efforts to relieve his fellow-sufferers there.

A Friend.

OUT OF BEDLAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The fate of war has been adverse to France; and Europe, blind to her own true interests, has looked on supinely (nay, in some instances, even approvingly), while that gallant nation has been sacrificed to the rapacity, I will not say of Germany, but of the cunning old despot and his unscrupulous Mentor, who together have perverted German enthusiasm to serve for their own territorial aggrandisement. I hope there will be no vile and slavish adulation of the "honest old King" now. It is time that the eyes of the world were opened, before it is too late, to his consummate acting, his deep-laid designs, and his bare-faced greed. Who now will say, as people said a few months ago, that France, practically unattackable, was the terror of Europe? Whom was it more reasonable to dread—France or Prussia? The real truth is that France, aware that each year was rendering her enemy more powerful, flung herself against him in desperation, and has paid the penalty of her former achievements blinding everybody to her real danger.

The situation is simply and truly this. Prussia with a million and a half of fighting men led by victorious generals, and guided by the genius of Bismarck and Von Moltke, is backed by the secret approval and support of Russia. The long-sought object of the Northern despots has been at length attained. The strength of Western Europe has been finally crushed—and crushed with the approval of England, which has been "gulled" by a royal marriage, a fanciful appeal to Teutonic sympathies, and a skilful stirring up of the national jealousy of French power! Truly, the pernicious law which prescribes German Consorts for the English Royal family, to the exclusion of individuals of their own nation, is bearing bitter fruit. Indeed, history shows that none other has ever followed this plan for denationalizing monarchs, and forming a Royal caste of no particular nationality, but generally German sympathy. But to return—I say that Prussia has been secretly encouraged by Russia, as is evident from the latter overawing Prussian Poland, and bullying Scandinavia. The object is evident. Austria was a poor tool and broke in the Russian hands—Prussia is made of truer steel and will work better. Now that France is virtually helpless, and Roumania, under the influence of the Hohenzollerns, guards Austria and the Danube, who is to bar the Russian march on Istambol? In a week or so we shall probably hear of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, helping to swell the enormous mass of fighting slaves which Europe has allowed to be secretly developed in her midst. There will be, most likely, a short breathing time, and then—Where will the blow fall next? Nearly every part of Europe is open to Prussian attack, and very good Bismarckian pretexts can everywhere be found. The German provinces of Austria will long for a union with the Vaterland—march and free them! Switzerland is half-German and would be a very convenient wedge between Italy and Austria—a mountain fortress as a basis for future operations. It ought, in all consistency, to be re-united to that German Empire from which it revolted centuries ago—march and seize it! Italy has only recently thrown off German rule, is suspected of Latin and Republican sympathies—might intrigue with fallen France and Austria—it must be curtailed in dimensions, rendered tributary, and compelled to disarm. Germany wants "ports, ships, and commerce." What so handy and so natural as the old German coast line, which foreign arms severed and erected into those mockeries of kingdoms, Holland and Belgium—they must be reclaimed. Last of all, Scandinavia may afford another Poland to Russia and Prussia. It may be said by the advocates of the Germans, that all this is a vision, and that Germany only fights for her liberty and her unity against foreign aggression. Vain words! Every act of King William, his sons, and Bismarck, prove that their only object is to enrol their names among the great conquerors, statesmen, and soldiers of history. As for the Germans, what nation ever refused to follow the men who led it to victory, spoil and conquest?

And who—I ask again—is to say to them, So far and no further? Austria and France are already cowed and humiliated; Russia is their accomplice: America is too distant and too little interested. England? England with no preparations—no reserve—with Ireland and India watching vengefully for the instant when her star shall show signs of setting! Bah! Bismarck gives out that he will achieve Irish Independence—Russia hunts out or manufactures a Piroz Shah and marches with him on Kashmeer and Kabul—the Fenians attack Canada! Is the independence of Belgium worth the risk?

I reiterate it, from the bottom of my heart, that this is not a time to mask the truth and repose in fancied security. I have written—and incurred odium among a certain class of English by writing—against what I believe to be the errors and the crimes of English policy in this country, but that makes no difference to me now. In presence of the gigantic conspiracy against the liberties of the world, which it is too evident is now maturing, India—England—every nation on earth—have but one interest, and I should be glad to see Indian sepoys fighting side by side with the "gooras," if Prussia attacks Belgium or any other European State, or refuses to evacuate France. In the name of all the lessons of history, in the name of national independence and free institutions,—in the name of that automatic freedom which every nation holds dear, I call upon the world to awake! The only way now is co-operation. Nothing but confederation of all threatened can face, with any probability of success, the enormous power which cant and apathy have allowed Russia and Prussia to attain. Switzerland, fill your passes with every rifleman you can muster, or the defeat of Albert of Hapsburg will be avenged! Up! Red-shirted Volunteers of Italy! a success to the Tedeschi but yet more formidable is in your front. Scandinavia! make up your mind for a last struggle with the devourers of Poland, who now surround you on every side. And ah, England, be not blinded to your danger by a vain talk of Teuton and Latin; a sentimental humbug about the connections of royal families; a religious cant of Protestantism and Popery; a vile hero-worship, hybrid-born of cringing Manchester and mad Carlyle—but awake to your danger and your helplessness! I was born upon your soil, and though I have had little favour at your children's hands—my very sentiments being misinterpreted and traduced, and my conduct scanned by the light of bigotry and prejudice, and though, in *your* true interest as in that of *this*, my adopted country, I have often written bitterly against your errors of policy and the superciliousness of your sons, I should feel much if Bismarck and his crew insulted and bullied you. It is time that you should look around you. What will you do in the face of the vast military monarchies, with their triple and quadruple reserves of millions, which modern civilisation is producing—power aggregating further power until resistance, foreign and domestic, is alike hopeless. Ships you have, but they may not long avail you. Your colonies—new States rising in the far ocean—will not help you; their interests are every day less indentical; they are too distant to render you material assistance were it otherwise. Organization you have none. Your people refuse to leave the loom and the field to handle the rifle and the sabre. And yet, you have two sources of supply which, rightly used, would make you as formidable a military, as you are a naval power. In this country and in Ireland you have two nations of the most warlike propensities, whom nothing but their own turbulence and disorder have delivered into your hands. You refuse to use them—nay, you perversely employ constantly a 100,000 of your best troops to crush down that national spirit, which rightly directed, would make you formidable to the world. One little word—conciliation—would change all this. Would the Irish army be disloyal which had been led to avenge the defeat of Macmahon, or a Pattan or Rajpoot prefer Piroz Shah to the power which had led him to Astrakhan and given him the plunder of the Volga-bank?—Yours, &c.,

GAEKWAREE.

P.S.—To-morrow I will send you an article which I sent to your journal, but which was rejected, four years ago. It will prove that I expressed the same sentiments then, and that time has verified my prophecies.

A SPOILED CHILD.

A case recently disposed of by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may be found interesting to fathers, and will serve as a lesson to naughty children. It appears that on or about the 2nd September, a respectable native gentleman of this city, at the police court charged his son, aged about 17 years, who was a spoiled child, with assault and wilful destruction of property, with a view to reform him. The magistrate, who tried the case, sentenced the boy to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. After a few days the father relented, and petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for a remission of the punishment, on the ground that what the prisoner had already endured during the few days of his imprisonment was sufficient to reform him, and that to suffer him to remain in jail any longer with convicts might make him worse. The petition was supported by several respectable native residents of this town. The Lieutenant-Governor, considering the circumstances of the case, granted the petition, and in communication with the committing magistrate, remitted the sentence, and ordered the immediate release of the boy.—*Indian Daily News.*

A COLONY WITHOUT SOLDIERS.

The retrenchment members of the South Australian House of Assembly have got the upper hand, and are certainly making good use of their temporary authority. The treasurer proposed (moderately enough) to engage a force of one staff officer and sixty men to form the nucleus of an Australian "army," but the retrenchment members threw out the proposition on the score of expense. A strong feeling was then expressed in favour of a militia, but at this extravagance also the retrenchment members cavilled. Now, Her Majesty's troops, who were at the time of this debate present in the colony, have since been withdrawn; the Volunteer Corps are practically extinct, and South Australia is therefore positively without soldiers. The phenomenon is singular, but really when a country wants to reserve its money for useful purposes, and has no enemies, the phenomenon of a standing army would perhaps be even more singular.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

Warrant Officers.—The Government of India has ruled that advances for building purposes, when necessary, may, in future, be made to Warrant Officers holding honorary commissions, to the extent and on the terms allowed to regimental commissioned officers of corresponding substantive rank; such advances being always repayable within three years from the date on which they are made, by monthly deductions to the extent of the tentage allowance of their commissioned grade.

What raison d'être is the *Prayag Doot* supposed to possess? If it has any, the demand for absurdity must be very great. In a late issue that journal has on whipping, on a late case of theft, and on seditious language, articles with sentiments as follows:—(1) "Whipping is disgraceful and should be abolished. It has no deterrent effect." (2) "A guard was discovered in theft, but *like all Europeans*, in judgment he will probably escape with a light punishment." (3) "That which English editors may write without blame, if written by a native editor, would expose him to a charge of rebellion. Is not this fearful injustice? Native editors, in endeavouring to reply to Mr. Stephen, would be rebels. But why does he go such a round-about way to secure his end? Why does he not at once say, the native papers bring to light the iniquitous acts of Government, and an Act is published to take away the freedom of the native press?" Such are the results of native thought as represented by the *Prayag Doot.*—*Pioneer.*

PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE; OR, HOW TO MEND A CHAIR.

Scene—Commissariat Office, where a probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, is being examined as to his practical knowledge of the working of the Commissariat Department.

Q. 1. Exmr. If a chair belonging to the Barrack Department required repair, how could the same be effected?

A. 1. It would be necessary for the Barrack-Master to apply to the Brigade Major to issue a Station order, directing the Sub-Barrack Committee to examine the chair, and certify in proper form whether it was repairable; and, if so, whether the repair required should be classified as a 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th class repair.

Q. 2. What would be the next step required by the Regulations?

A. 2. The Barrack Department would forward their Report to the Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the Division for orders. It would be the duty of that officer to see that the necessary expenditure could be covered by the amount sanctioned generally for such work in the Budget for the year, and that the indent was prepared in due and ancient form. When the Quarter-Master-General's Department has thoroughly scrutinized the Sub-Barrack Committee Report, it would return the same to the Barrack Master, and instruct him to arrange for the execution of the work without delay.

Q. 3. The next step required?

A. 3. The Barrack-Master would then forward the Sub-Barrack Committee Report to the Commissariat Department for compliance.

Q. 4. What next?

A. 4. The Commissariat officer will be guided by his own judgment as to which of three courses he will adopt: 1stly, he may repair the chair himself if gifted with the mind of a tinker; or, 2ndly, he may submit the chair for inspection at any regimental workshop, and call for a volunteer to repair it; or, 3rdly, he may call in the aid of *another* department, *viz.*, the P. W. D.

Q. 5. Do I understand you to say that it requires the aid of four separate Public Departments to mend a chair?

A. 5. Yes, at my initiation I was so told, and advised always to come down on the P. W. D. for help.

Q. 6. Suppose you acted on that advice, what step is next required?

A. 6. It would be necessary for me to prepare an indent in duplicate, and forward the same to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D., for compliance, and instruct the Barrack Master to send the chair to the P. W. D. workshops.

Q. 7. What next?

A. 7. It would be the duty of the Executive Engineer to compare the chair with that of standard design, referred to in the Schedule of Barrack Furniture for the current year, and, in case of any difference, to submit a special estimate of necessary cost for my formal approval. If approved, the estimate would be returned by me to him, duly sanctioned, with a request that it might be put in hand as soon as possible, as the chair was urgently required, and I had already received a reminder on the subject from the department.

Q. 8. What next?

A. 8. The sole responsibility of executing the necessary repair would now rest with the P. W. D., who would be authorized to mend the chair by its own agency, or call for tenders from contractors. When the chair is repaired, it would be the duty of the P. W. D. to return it direct to the Barrack Department, which will again request the Brigade-Major to re-assemble the Sub-Barrack Committee to inspect, report, and certify to the efficiency of the repair.

Q. 9. Of whom does the Sub-Barrack Committee consist?

A. 9. Of one Field Officer and two Subalterns or Captains.

Q. 10. Suppose the Barrack-Master does not consider the chair has been properly repaired by the P. W. D., what course should he then adopt?

A. 10. It would be his duty to request the Brigade-Major to assemble the Barrack Standing Committee to report further on the subject.

Q. 11. Of whom does the Standing Barrack Committee consist?

A. 11. Of the Officer Commanding the Station, the Executive Engineer, and the Barrack Master.

Q. 12. If, in the opinion of either Committee, the chair has been properly repaired, in what way is the account for the work done adjusted?

A. 12. The Executive Engineer pays the contractor who repaired the chair, and submits a bill in duplicate of the schedule cost of the repair to the Commissariat Department for repayment of the same.

Q. 13. Do I understand you to say that in the first instance a survey report is made out in duplicate, and then an indent made in duplicate, and then a bill in duplicate, and that then the expenditure is finally audited both by the Commissariat Department and the P. W. D.?

A. 13. Yes, and the audit entails frequent references and much correspondence.

Q. 14. Under the system you have described, what length of time does it take to repair a chair?

A. 14. About one or two months.

—*Englishman.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We mentioned above that the colony of South Australia had taken the question of a local army into consideration, and had decided that there was no reason whatever for maintaining any soldiers of any kind. New South Wales, however, has taken a different view of colonial requirements, and though the idea of regulars was at once dismissed by the Parliament, it was decided that a measure should be at once introduced for the organisation of a militia. This colony has at all times shown a ready alacrity to agree with the British Government,—that colonies should be more self-dependent than they are. The policy of leading strings is certainly a bad one, but the alternative is not encouraging, when the child is found too anxious to put on a tail-coat over its pinafore. Precocious children are not always the greatest comforts to their parents.—*Pioneer.*

AFGHANISTAN.

Two letters, so the last news from Cabul tells us, have been received by the Ameer, both of which deserve a passing notice. The first is from the Shahgaree Sheredil Khan, the envoy deputed by the Ameer to the King of Bokhara, informing his master that he is now on his way home, and that he brings with him an ambassador from His Majesty. It is to be hoped that the Shahgaree brings with him a store of Russo-Asian information, and that the Ameer will not keep it all to himself. The second letter is from Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, the officer lately despatched to the scene of the Kheyl disturbances in Khost, and complains that, out of the one thousand irregular cavalry which ought to have joined him, only one hundred have appeared. The reply of the Ameer to this is very curious, when considered as an official despatch from a Government to a General in command of an expedition. "The irregular troops," writes the Ameer, "are in a very disordered condition; they are ready to receive their pay, but dislike to render service; notwithstanding that strict orders have been issued, they are not present. You should, therefore, start with what you have got. It is not possible that the irregular troops can be collected suddenly for service; besides, they are of no use, and their departure or non-departure with you is immaterial." The mention of "pay" in this extraordinary document is, it seems to us, rather ungenerous, for, however "ready" the irregular cavalry may be for it, they never get it. Under the circumstances the expedition to Khost does not promise any very brilliant results.—*Pioneer.*

Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL'S LAST ESSAY.

(*Pioneer*, Sept. 20.)

The Cobden Club has put forth a volume of papers on the Land Tenures of the various European States. Each essay is from the pen of a writer more or less eminent as a rural economist, and elected for his special knowledge of the country allotted to him. The Right Hon'ble M. Longfield, the late Judge of landed estates in Ireland, contributes an account of Irish Tenures. Wren Hoskyns, M.P., writes the corresponding paper for England. The Indian essay is from Mr. George Campbell's hand. We shall review the work on a subsequent occasion, but this morning we propose to consider rather the general scope of such inquiries in India than to minutely criticise the one before us. A public declaration of Mr. Campbell's views, on a subject in which he is so well entitled to speak, would command attention at any time; but such an enunciation has an especial significance at a period when he is designated by popular rumour to the government of the most extensive and most influential of the provincial Governments of India.

Mr. Campbell starts by combating the view now entertained by the most distinguished Indian statesmen, that the great continent is rather a collection of races and states than a homogeneous whole, and having thus as it were erected an entity, he proceeds rapidly to survey its component parts. Fatal as such a course would be in the minute practical details of administration, we are bound to confess that Mr. Campbell does not press his theory too far in the present paper. His conception of the "land tenures" of the country seems to be based entirely upon the relation which the cultivating classes in the respective provinces hold to the Government. Into the more intricate—and as we believe infinitely more vital—relations of the different classes interested in the soil to one another, he scarcely enters. We learn little about the actual division of the profits of the soil at the present day, and nothing regarding the *nexus* which holds together the rural commonwealth. Touching the growth of that community, the separate entities into which it is divided, and the constant changes taking place among it, Mr. Campbell is equally silent. Everywhere he sees two invariable elements—a rural population and a Government with a right to tax it. His treatment of the land tenures of India is confined to discussions regarding the arrangement which the taxing power made with the paying body in leasing out the land, and the essay is almost exclusively devoted to the unit of settlement. Nor is this necessarily a defect in his work.

It was impossible to take up every question in a *brochure* of this sort, and the author had a right to select his own ground. In explaining the unit of settlement in the various provinces, and showing why such wide differences exist with regard to the class selected by Government as its tenants-in-chief, Mr. Campbell gives valuable information upon the differences in the condition and inter-relations of the rural community. But he does so, not because he conceives these to be the essential points in Indian land revenues, but with a view to elucidating the action of the State in settling with the people for the land.

We prefer to hold with those practical administrators who see in India a congeries of peoples and countries, requiring a local appreciation of their widely diverse necessities. The continent is for the first time being subjected to a really effective central power. Of the legendary Hindu empire we know nothing, except that every province, in its list of local monarchs, insists upon inserting, about fifteen hundred years ago, the name of Vikramaditya. Of the Moghul dynasties we know for certain that they never at any time exercised that steady central control and check, without which a homogeneous empire cannot be developed. We also know that after the brief solstice of the Mahomedan power, the whole peninsula split into a hundred pieces. Every local deputy and robber chief set up for himself, and practically we found India a collection of political fragments and dynastic scraps.

Even with regard to the merely external point to which Mr. Campbell devotes his essay, we cannot help thinking that he could have found a safer and more philosophical basis in the actual diversities of Indian provinces than in the assumed uniformity of the Indian Empire. In every province the unit of settlement is different, and even in the same province it has often been found necessary to make large allowance for local variations. Thus in Oudh, Government has selected the great proprietors as its tenants-in-chief; proprietors enjoying until lately almost a *plenum dominium* in the soil, although limited as to transfers by a peculiar but stringent system of entail. In Lower Bengal it was with landholders, possessing as a rule smaller estates, and much more hampered by subordinate tenures that we settled; in the North-West Provinces with still smaller landholders, or landholding corporations, "the village proprietors;" in the Punjab the villages, that is to say the villages in their corporate capacity, were selected as the unit of settlement; in Bombay a more artificial, but in practice a very convenient, arrangement was made, the country being parcelled out in blocks of about twelve acres each, and each block being dealt with as a settlement entity; in Madras we let the land direct to the actual cultivators.

In spite, therefore, of the theories of officers educated in one school, and subject to the control of a single central body, it has been found impossible not to recognise the inherent diversities of the Indian provinces. Even in Lower Bengal, notwithstanding the permanent settlement and its powerful influence in bringing all things to a level, the widest variations have been wrung from the reluctant central power. The greater part is settled with fair-sized proprietors, the zemindars, under perpetual leases. But the three large regulation districts of Orissa are still under temporary settlements for thirty years. Sylhet and Chittagong are settled with petty proprietors and actual cultivators. Cachar has a new settlement system of its own, besides the local variations in the numerous out-lying or non-regulation districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

But we refuse to accept the unit of settlement as the really essential point in the land tenures of India. It is the internal constitution of the rural Commonwealth, not its external relations with the State, that we wish to know about, and regarding which the other contributors to the volume before us chiefly deal. It is perfectly true that inasmuch as our settlements have been made after a more or less careful investigation of rural rights, they throw important light upon the *de facto* relations of the classes interested in the soil at the time they were formed. But Mr. Campbell's paper rather infers the land tenures of India from the Indian land settlements than deals with them direct and as the fundamental points in his essay. Valuable as his paper will prove as a popular exposition, it contributes nothing to the existing stock of knowledge on the subject, and leaves the most interesting and the most important features of the Indian rural system untouched.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

(*Pioneer*, Sept. 20.)

The reason alleged for adopting a gauge of three and a half feet on the State railways is that the traffic is not sufficient to pay for a wider gauge. Now, we should like to know on what grounds this canon is adopted. A railway cannot be expected to pay well till it has been opened two or three years; many of the best paying lines in England took a longer period, as, for instance, the North-Eastern, now paying 7½ per cent. The East Indian Railway is the only line which has been open any time, and we understand it is clearing at least 6 per cent. in spite of two bad seasons and dull trade. Instead of setting down the Great Indian Peninsula and Punjab Railways as permanent mistakes, would it not be better to try and improve the traffic? What proof have we got that it is impossible to do so? None that we know of. The Great Indian Peninsula was only opened through the other day; the various coal fields on it have been but this season rendered available; and some new ones discovered, so that instead of a bad look-out, nothing could be better,—for cheap coal is the great *desideratum* of Upper India. Now, suppose the Rajpootana line is made on a three and a half foot gauge, the local traffic on this line will be only salt. As soon as it comes to Delhi or Agra, it will have to be transferred to broad gauge trunks at a considerable expense both of time and money. The delay will, of course, involve keeping just double the number of trucks, as the time occupied in transferring from one gauge to the other would have been enough to take the salt to its destination at once if originally put into broad gauge waggons. In practice, twenty broad guage waggons and thirty small ones will be constantly standing doing nothing in the Delhi Station, waiting to have the salt transferred. The case of coal is just twice as bad. It will come from the pit to Khundwa Station in a broad gauge truck; it will then have to be transferred to a narrow gauge waggon. On its arrival at Agra or Delhi, it will have to be re-transferred back out of the small trucks into the big ones: now, as salt and coal will be the main trade on this line, it seems to us that a different gauge would be a fatal mistake, so much so as to make it cheaper, to send the coal round by Allahabad to avoid the break of gauge. The project of making a number of State railways, on the assumption that there will be very little traffic, is the most peculiar idea we ever encountered. Narrow gauge branches to Deyrah Dhoon, Kalka, Pathankote, and such like places, for some reasons at the foot of the hills, would, no doubt, be suitable, as the traffic to these places will always be light, and lines of this class seldom pay more than two or three per cent. The objection in a military point of view is that Government will be unable to bring up rolling-stock from other lines on an emergency, and will be compelled to keep up a stock far in excess of the average trade. In England and Scotland, there are several carriage and waggon companies, who hire out waggons and carriages to supply any temporary rush on one line, and these waggons are transferred about the whole of England and Scotland without the slightest difficulty, so that no railway company is ever at a loss for waggons, as several thousands can be had at a few hours' notice. These waggon companies are also very successful in a financial way, and pay large dividends. In short, we suspect the narrow gauge idea to be one of those plausible fallacies which are constanly appearing, and, in this case, we hope disappearing, before any serious mischief occurs.

THE MORAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

(*Saturday Review*, Aug. 27.)

Addison speaks of

> An Iliad rising out of one campaign,

and to some extent, but by no means completely, the line illustrates some of the conditions of the present war. The present Emperor's Italian war, and the conquest of the Austrians by the Prussians in the Seven Days' war of 1866, were brief and complete enough; but their suddenness and rapidity detracted from an adequate conception of their importance. What was true of those tremendous campaigns is much more true of the present frightful strife. Time and space, the philosophers tell us, are necessary for the conception of all human things; but time and space seem to have changed their properties. No doubt the suffering, the carnage, the destruction, the horrible incidents of death, are much the same in all great military conflicts; and in one respect the great battles of history in which fifty or sixty thousand men were destroyed were more miserable than these fights round Metz, because surgical aid and the care of the wounded were in other days unknown. But if—to apply, inaccurately enough, the Berkelecian formula—the *esse* of a thing is *percipi*, the present war exceeds in horror all the wars that have ever been. We know all, and a great deal too much, about it. We traverse the ghastly fields of slaughter; we hear the terrible cannonade, and the still more terrible groanings; we know, or might know, the history of every desolate home and every ruined family. Even as late as the Peninsular war the tidings of Vittoria or Salamanca came to us in England in a cold historical way. Those battles were nearer our time, but were not so very much more actual to us, than those of Crécy or Agincourt. Now all this is changed. We are and we are not sharers, personal agents, in the fight. We have the disadvantages of either position. This is a new condition of the human mind. The situation demands of us, if not new faculties, yet the application of the faculties to conditions out of all experience. We seem to require an addition to the human mind to accustom itself to these new duties. As hitherto constituted, or rather as far as the constitution of the mind has been tried, we are incapable of the adaptation to facts which seems now required of us. It is no wonder then that we cannot fully appreciate the present war, simply because we are incapable of the effort. We are too feeble to grasp the immensity of the events of the last six weeks. A measure of capacity is limited, and beyond a certain point it ceases to contain. This is our present condition; and the result is that our conceptions must be quite inadequate. There is too much for us to take in and assimilate. To form a conception requires time and reflection; but there is no time and reflection in the matter. As with astronomical distances and measures, we hear of perhaps a hundred thousand men killed and wounded in a fortnight, but the danger is that these cyphers present themselves to us much as the distance of Sirius or the bulk of Jupiter. These things, we may begin to suspect, must have their results, not only upon ourselves, but upon human nature.

For let us remember under what special and new conditions the events of such a war present themselves. War is of course war, and the destruction of human life at Metz is much as the destruction of human life was at Cannæ. But our human nature is not that old human nature. The sacredness of man's life, the horrors of war simply as destruction of human happiness, the wickedness and cruelty and irrationality of mere brute strength, the inhuman and inconclusive nature of the last argument of kings, these are modern truths. We thought, or supposed that we thought, we had outgrown all those heathen and Jewish notions about exterminating nations. In a rude, fierce, fanatical, and sanguinary age of the world we expect to hear, though when we hear we writhe under, the bloody annals of Syrian and Goth, and Hun and Dane. And yet, if history is ransacked, no war presents so little moral justification as the present. Making all abatements, and admitting all qualifications, and allowing for all declarations, the cause of the war is to settle which of two great nations is the strongest in brute force. The long, steady, complete preparation for the war on either side shows that this very simple and intelligible motive was at the bottom of it. It is precisely the noble ambition which impels two savage dogs who happen to live in the same village to fight it out and see which is the strongest dog. Very natural perhaps for a brute; but the horrible thing is that it does not seem so horrible for France and Prussia. The Emperor and French opinion, Count Bismarck and Prussian opinion, do not see that it is anything but natural. No doubt to say this is to say mere platitude and commonplace. But platitude and commonplace are, after all, the fundamental elements of reason and right; and the wonderful and horrible thing is that these fundamentals are at this moment as though they were not. The two most polished and advanced and educated and representative nations of the world have not got beyond the natives of Dahomey. Or rather, having acquired the notions of justice and right, having gained intellectual and scientific and literary advancement, being in the very van of civilization and education, they have deliberately fallen back upon barbarism in its very worst aspect—barbarism, that is, without the excuse of ignorance and moral and intellectual darkness. These things will have one frightful effect; they will make the educated world cynical. There will be a temptation to deny the reality of right, if its obligations are so very practically abandoned by those who know them best. European, or as it is called, Christian, character cannot go through the present distress without being sensibly, it may be permanently and essentially, deteriorated by these political crimes.

It is not, therefore, the murderous conflicts, the loss of life, the sickening diaries of the surgeon, or the more revolting insolence of the war chroniclers who jocularly describe a bursting shell as "a puff, puff," and who knock off a cannonade in the baby gabble of "boom, boom"—it is not these things alone which are horrible, but the moral consequences of such a war on civilization. Is human progress an illusion? Have we exchanged one barbarism for another, and the present barbarism the very worst because mixed up with so much of what is advance and refinement and the higher development of man? Or is it the old devil which has returned, bringing with him seven devils—intellectual, educated, philosophical, scientific, and artistic devils? It is said, and we try to think, that the publicity which is given to all the horrors of war now-a-days—to its

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cruelty, its savagery, its vindictiveness, its sufferings—is the best guarantee against all future wars. But it is perhaps true that exactly the reverse comes of it. We are ourselves all but partakers in the fight; it is scarcely more than a day's journey from our homes; we almost walk the bloody floors of the hospitals, and we all but hear the shrieks and lamentations and mourning and woe. But the presence and familiarity with the actuality of war does not necessarily insure personal detestation of war. The German burgher and artisan who returns to his trade and family will not go back a more merciful man; the French conscript, if he returns to his village, will not have learned lessons of humanity, nor have increased his reverence for life and for the pursuit of higher aims, by his Alsace experiences. French and German national character anyhow will have suffered great moral deterioration. Already the war has stirred up the passions of the Vendetta. A Berlin correspondent tells us that the gentle German is "now instigated by revenge, and heartily enjoys the work in hand." There is little chivalry in the present war, but plenty of bitter hatred. The more we know of war, personally or all but personally, it does not seem that we are the less reluctant to engage in it. We learned a good deal about the details of carnage in Crimea; so did the French. Both France and Prussia had a sufficiently intimate, exact, and experimental knowledge of what comes of war, what it consists of and what it means, at Solferino and Sadowa; but this experience seems to have been anything but deterrent. The Press, the Railway, the Telegraph, and the Special Correspondent have not accomplished those pacific results which were promised for them. The old King of Prussia was never going to draw sword again after Sadowa, but he can scarcely be charged with lack of sympathy with the pomp and glory and proud satisfaction of victory, now that it has been so religiously extended to him and his divinely assisted legions. As regards ourselves, we hardly know what to think. Some of us want every morning at breakfast a new butcher's bill, and are hardly satisfied unless the telegraph announces another bloody victory. Some of us think that we are developing our finest national qualities in subscribing for surgical necessaries and help to the wounded; and perhaps we surrender ourselves to the pleasing hope or illusion that anyhow, if every war is more fatal and cruel than the one which went before it, our successive committees and subscription-lists will become larger and larger. But, perhaps because all our faculties are overtaxed, and because there is too much for us to think over to allow ourselves to think out any of it, the impression grows that in England we have not yet succeeded in mastering the full significance of this war, either as regards the actual combatants or ourselves and our own immediate and personal duties.

ON BEING DONE GOOD TO.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

It is charitable to suppose that there are few people in the world who are in the abstract utterly incapable of improvement, and there are very few indeed who consider themselves unfit or unable to admonish and improve others. Persons having neither modesty nor manners, natural or acquired, will accost you on a journey and request you to accept a tract, entitled, "Why will you go to hell?" or, "Are you a sheep or a goat?" as the case may be, or as your appearance may suggest. Others hardly less impudent will entrap you into admiration of what they choose to call the beauties of nature, and then will implore you to look from nature up to Nature's God. There is the pious Swiss landlord who on the Sunday invites you to assist at his select service, which (oh, how unwillingly and with what secret indignation) you accept, as others do, and for precisely the same reason, lest it should be supposed that you are altogether a pagan. We ourselves remember only too well the Bible-reading woman on board the Rhine steamer, whose unceasing demands as to whether we had found peace and whether we were brothers in the Lord so affected our equanimity as to cause a hasty disembarkation at the first village which presented itself. Again, there is the clergyman, rarely, or never your legitimate pastor who engages you in conversation apparently of the trivial and unmeaning kind natural to him. But, presently, something looming in the background is perceptible, and you begin to experience the same mortal disquietude which a nervous man does in the presence of a mad doctor. Gradually he leads up to Colenso, German philosophy. He gives you to understand that he is interested in your soul's salvation, and at last unblushingly declares that "for many years you have been the subject of his humble prayers." But more difficult to deal with, more subtle in their advance, and more insidious in their speech and manner are individuals of another sort, who are still secretly intent on "doing you good," as they call it. Sometimes they are women, who would be charming if they were not, as was said of Dr. Arnold, so "diabolically in earnest," or they are to be studied in a family group, as, for example, in most of Miss Yonge's tales, where the youngest child aims at effecting the moral regeneration of its grandfather, the sons improve their mother, the sisters evolve a rarified atmosphere of virtue for the benefit of their brothers; while the brothers by a process of natural retribution reprobate, and, so to speak, set on and crush out the individuality and idiosyncrasies of their sisters. Indeed, in one story, the name of which has slipped our memory, no fewer than eleven infant casuists combine to preach to their father concerning not so much what he should do as what he ought or ought not to feel while doing it. Young motive-mongers should either be transformed or annihilated, and happy for the father had he, like Gallio, cared for none of these things.

The system pursues us into private life, and an overactive and tiresome benevolence never lets us know what it is to lie fallow. It is not schoolboys only—would that it were!—who injure their souls' health by concerning themselves too much about the health of the souls of others. According to Rabelais, there once grew a kind of medlar which caused those who ate of the fruit to swell enormously; and in like manner some persons having partaken of unwholesome moral food, their natural priggishness is thereby inflated and distended to an extent which seriously interferes with the comfort of others. Sometimes this dreadful mania for improving others leaves the moral ground, and takes its daily exercise in social life. Women will be seen making the lives of their husbands, brothers, and lovers a burden to them by this craze for altering and meddling with what really does not concern them, if they could only be persuaded to think so. Nothing will satisfy them but reform, root and branch, of all the habits and peculiarities which have become part of the nature of the unfortunate victim. It is the "See what I can do!" of the loving restless fingers, which are never still. So a man shall have his beard or moustache shaven off, his whiskers docked, his latch-key taken from him, his cigars counted out to him, his manners looked after, and all his little weaknesses crushed out of him, until he hardly knows himself as he sits, shorn of his strength, the sport and derision alike of Barbarian and Philistine. It was said of Mdme. Recamier, "Elle était pour ses amis la sœur de charité, de leurs peines, de leurs faiblesses, et même un peu de leurs fautes." What a charming woman that must have been! But one of the class we have in view has been described as "being in this sort of benevolence thoroughly cruel, and she would listen to nothing that was said to her, *because she was convinced that she was managing admirably.*" There is a world of significance in the words we have italicized. This particular disposition has been perhaps rather pedantically defined as a deficiency of Eutropelia, which is the power of adapting your own mental attitude to that of others. Who will show us any good? Alas, how many are too ready to undertake the task under the impression that they, of all others, can demonstrate it most effectually! Indeed, there are people who do everything as if they only had a right to do it. Say that your boots are squaretoed. You will be told that this circumstance endangers your respectability, disfigures your proportions, causes you to be mistaken for a Frenchman or a German, diminishes your legitimate influence, offends the taste of your friends, and compels them to recoil from you in public and to mourn over you in private. If you once yield in the hope of being left alone you will assuredly commit a grave mistake, for besides affording these Irrepressibles the unholy satisfaction of feeling that a point has been gained, you will discover that it is the prelude to other demands, and, before you know where you are exactly, you will find yourself attired in a swallow-tailed coat, or a round jacket, or something else equally unsuitable to your habits and opposed to your own inclinations. It does not matter whether you go to bed early or late—if you did the one before you will have to do the other now; or whether you smoke five times or twenty times a day—whichever it is, your privileges will be reduced by one half, and the safest plan is to demand in the first instance, and peremptorily, fully twice as much as you desire to obtain.

The essence of the system is that you should be made to do that which you would never do of your own accord, and at which your soul secretly revolts, but very desperate mutineers have been actually created by the operation of individual caprice. We have heard of persons so unprincipled as deliberately to invite others to stay at their houses with the settled purpose of "doing them good" in this particular fashion, thereby clearly infringing the laws of hospitality; and in this respect women are the chief offenders, as, indeed, in all matters of utterly unscrupulous and unreasonable tyranny they usually are. It is even as when noble lords and gentlemen organize workmen's clubs, and insist on coffee, chess, dominoes, and the Tract Society's magazines being the sole attractions. The same thing may be observed occasionally when ladies visit the "friendless and fallen" in penitentiaries. There is a too studied mildness and humility, as if one who would say, "Be at your ease, for, though you would not think it, I also am human." Thus invited, the only thing is steadily to refuse to go; otherwise, be quite sure that if your sin does not find you out some one will find out your sin, and you will be gently but steadily enveloped in a highly purified atmosphere of morality, and will be so altered that your best friends would not know you. Not without apologies for their conduct, and admitting that they are taking a certain liberty, they persist in explaining that they are unable to resist this opportunity for setting your part of the world to rights. They will tell you how here you have done badly, and there better, that something you might yet do which would greatly elevate you not only in public estimation, but in theirs, which they think, even if they do not say, is of far more importance. They will offer to provide, or perhaps will produce on the spot, their store of weary platitudes and foolish arguments to prove how much will be gained by following their advice; how much will be lost by neglecting so great an opportunity; in a word, they will be unnecessarily and offensively copious in suggested woes. In comradeship the thing is not to be endured that one comrade should deliberately, and in the odious sense indicated, try to "do good" to his fellow friend. The bare idea of such a thing evinces a premeditated malice of a very outrageous kind. Yet there are times when the goat will preach against goatishness, the frail will testify against frailty, the gipsy will declaim against a wandering life, and an irreclaimable vagabond shall dilate on the advantages of respectability. It is not impossible that the pleasantest Bohemian of all your acquaintance, to whose indulgence you had fully committed yourself, on whose loyal adherence to the cause of disorder you had, and not without good reason, confidently calculated, is suddenly smitten by this mania, and proceeds, as the French say, to *faire la morale.* For conduct so unprincipled and treachery so gross we hardly know what retribution would be adequate. A year of Scottish Sabbaths would perhaps be the nearest approach to justice that could be devised. It may, indeed, be asserted that his behaviour is generally due to a reaction. He has been at some other time the victim of a similar tyranny, and the wicked inspiration has arisen within him to do by others as others have done by him, but this, though it may be stated as a reason, cannot be regarded as an excuse. We take it for granted that no man having the slightest pretension to individuality of character, and finding himself the object of these unwholesome and objectionable proceedings, will deliberately propose to surrender his liberty, whatever base compromise he may at last for peace sake be driven to. But here *la peur gagne peu.* From whatever quarter they arise we advise resistance, and there are two ways of doing this. The first is the prompt exhibition of a spirited resentment, accompanied by the open and repeated commission of the original sin dyed blacker expressly for the occasion. The other, and perhaps the best, is to listen patiently to whatever they have to say, accept all their unprincipled bribes, benefit to the utmost by the various indulgences which are sure to be offered to the sinner who is to be reformed—the black sheep which is to be changed into a white lamp; but continue in all respects to do things your own way exactly as you did before. Of the trusted and chosen friend who thus grievously abuses his privileges, what shall we say? The motto of good comradeship should be, "Fais ce que tu voudras." If he persistently refuses to recognize this, foresake him, and let him be anathema maranatha thenceforth. Something is thereby, of course, lost to you for ever, but so best, and the sense of utter hopelessness will create a great repose.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY LEADERS.

Interesting Personal Sketches.

GENERAL MOLTKE.

The Prussian Chambers in the fall of 1866 voted 1,500,000 thalers, 1,101,000 dol. in gold, as a national recompense to six men, the ministers Bismarck and von Roon and the four corps commanders, von Moltke, Herwarth von Bittenfeld, von Steinmetz and Vogel von Falkenstein. The Crown Prince and Prince Frederic Charles were excluded from these appropriations by their royal rank.

General von Moltke, born in Mecklenburg on a family estate, is the son of an officer, who afterwards acquired property in Holstein. He and his brother were educated at the Juvenile Military School of Copenhagen, where, almost strangers, they passed no very agreeable time.

In the Behren street, in Berlin, a building not distinguished by fine architecture, is the residence of General Moltke. He is very tall, lank person, not yet bent by age, but leaning forwards, as tall men frequently do. He has a high brow and a thoughtful eye, and wears an expression of kindness and modesty. He receives visitors with all the ease of a thorough-bred gentleman, in a study decorated with the portraits of the royal family and army officers. The General is so taciturn that his comrades call him "the man who is silent in six languages," for he has made it a point to learn several languages thoroughly. It must be said that in the army he always distinguished himself by his love for information and study and obtained preferments which are measured out very sparingly, but with care and discernment, in the Prussian army. He was one of the few Prussian officers who were sent with General de Nortitz to be present during the Russo-Turkish campaign in 1808 and 1829, about which he published a book containing excellent sketches. In 1836 he became General and in 1839 Lieutenant-General. He was afterward Adjutant of the Crown Prince, and accompanied him twice to England.

Some two hundred and fifty officers surround General von Moltke at his house in Berlin. They form the great staff of the Prussian army. At head-quarters are collected and arranged in the greatest order all books, maps, drawings and reports on the countries of Europe, their geography, statistics, and resources, and the nature of their population, and before the war began, the tree on a hill in the midst of the Austrian army which served as a rallying point for the concentrated Prussian forces at Sadowa, could probably already be found in photographs and marked on maps in possession of the great staff. War has thus been organized into a science, and surrounded with all its material, and it was not the needle-gun, but the intelligent and united spirit of the army, scientifically commanded and led, which brought about the rapid and decisive victories of the Prussian army.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Of the present King our correspondent gave some interesting and characteristic anecdotes:—

Thirty years ago, walking down the Linden at Berlin with a friend, I saw two other students about ten yards before us in earnest discussion on some subject about which they had just been hearing a lecture at the University. One of them, quite unawares, slightly touched the arm of one of two officers who came from the opposite side. The other officer, a tall, broad-shouldered man with a martial appearance, neither handsome nor ugly, with large moustache on a broad, round, German face, not expressive of any particular intellect or prominent quality, except a habit of command and an air of haughtiness, stopped immediately and asked the young man: "Do you not know that you have to stand aside for officers?" The aide-de-camp, pulling him by his coat sleeve, tried to get him along, but could not immediately succeed. This man, with this idea of the superiority of any being in uniform over every civilian, was the present King of Prussia.

Born on the 22nd of March 1797, he was, like all the Hohenzollerns, decorated with the Order of the Black Eagle in his cradle, and made, at the age of ten years, a lieutenant in the Guards. In 1803, he got his first uniform as a Christmas present.

After the 30th October 1813, his father took him to the army, and he was made a captain. He saw the first fight on the 12th January 1814. He was also present at the battles of Brienne and Bar-sur-Aube, and behaved with coolness and bravery. He entered Paris with the allies. After the war he visited England, then Russia, in 1817, where he was bitten by a mad dog, and had to undergo an operation in consequence.

HIS MANNERS IN EARLY LIFE—ANECDOTES.

The manners of the King, now somewhat softened down, and smoothed perhaps by the experiences he has made and the constraints put upon him, as much as by advancing age, were yet sometimes abrupt even to roughness toward his inferiors, assuming a tone of command even when he wished to be polite. I recollect seeing him rush into a cluster of young officers who were standing in conversation during a ball at his residence, and address them with an imperious tone: "What are you here for? Have you no legs? Can you not dance? Do you not see there are many ladies wanting partners?"

When the King was forced to give way before the insurrection, the Prince had to leave Berlin, partly because he was really in danger, partly to diminish the suspicions of the people. He departed in disguise for England with scarcely any retinue except a faithful aid-de-camp, who expressed his opinion about him to me at that time, by the words: "If this man had only the intellect and mind of his wife!"

Passing through the fortress of Spandau, near Berlin, he stopped at the hotel of a landlord afterwards implicated in the pursuit of the deliverers of Professor Kinkel—among whom the now American General Schurz was prominent. When the man was asked from the bench if he had not been in the habit of concealing political refugees, he answered, "I recollect only two—Professor Kinkel and another gentleman, who, calling himsef a major, and, dressed in civil clothes, fled from Berlin in March 1848."

THE KING AT SADOWA.

There is no doubt that the King entered only with reluctance into the last war; many doubts of the justice and wisdom or safety of his course beset his mind. But once engaged in it, he, an old man, accompanying the army in the field, showed himself brave, enduring, and at the same time humane. Almost unconsciously he exposed himself to danger, and Count Bismarck had to tell him that the interest of the State required from him caution. With tears in his eyes he consented that the troops should be ordered to storm the wood of Sadowa, when the execution of the order became unnecessary by the approach of the Crown Prince. When a battalion withdrew commanded only by a sergeant, because all the officers were lost or wounded, the King, remarking it, descended himself from his horse and led it back into the lines.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Crown Prince and Prince Frederic Charles are both grand-children of Frederic William the Third, and are sons of two brothers, King William the First and Prince Charles, and of two sisters, Saxe-Weimar princesses. They were born respectively in October 1831, and the 20th of March 1828.

The Crown Prince has now the reputation of being liberal.

AN ANECDOTE OF HIS YOUTH.

Some say when the tender, pale boy, with his military cloak and cap, was driving with his governor, Count B., captain in the royal engineers, through the Thiergarten, he amused himself by throwing away his cap; the footman had to get down from his seat and pick it up; the Count scolded; reason enough for the boy to repeat the joke; there was the same necessity for making the footman fetch the cap, and another attempt on the patience of the Count, who ordered the coachman to drive on, and leave His Royal Highness without his cap. The incensed sprig of royalty observed to the angry Count: "When I become king I will have your head cut off." When the two got home the Count complained to the liberal mother, who did not give sufficient satisfaction. Whereupon the absolutist grandfather, who was also informed of the adventure, had the boy brought before him and boxed his ears. The lesson may not have been lost, for the Crown Prince is said to entertain a respect for law which sometimes degenerate into the pedantic.

The only fault his officers found with the Prince in the war of 1866 was his somewhat slow and undecided disposition. Old General Steinmetz, by his youthful energy drove him into that prompt action which brought the army corps of the Crown Prince still in time upon the battlefield of Koniggratz and decided the battle.

PRINCE FREDERIC CHARLES.

He is broad and rather stout, but shows to advantage in the red hussar uniform of his regiment, which he wears in preference to that of a General of the army. Seeing him at the side of his wife, a beautiful little creature, a Dessau princess, one can scarcely suppress the remark, What a handsome couple! He has not quite escaped scandal, but he has the reputation of having sown his wild oats.

HIS IMPETUOSITY ON THE FIELD.

During the first Schleswig-Holstein war the Prince served as captain of the Guards, and showed himself so adventurous, endangering by his impetuosity and disobedience his command, that the General-in-chief, De Wrangel, ordered him to the rear-guard, naturally only for a few days.

Some time after the Italian war an anonymous pamphlet on bayonet attacks, whose author at last proved to be the Prince, made some stir in the military world. He principally considered the chances of hand-to-hand fight and bayonet attack between the Frenchmen and Prussians, considering the manner of drill and the difference of national character.—*Evening Post.*

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY MEDICAL SYSTEM.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Aug. 27.)

Now that all eyes are turned to the Continent, and the military systems of the two contending armies are being so closely scrutinised, some particulars showing the provisions made for the help of the wounded of the two belligerents cannot fail to be of interest to our readers—the more so as, so far as we are aware, none of our contemporaries have in any way touched upon the subject. We commence with a review of the Prussian Medical Department, and we hope at an early date to furnish our readers with a similar article upon that of the French Army.

When in 1866 Prussia entered upon the campaign against Austria, the medical administration of her army was considered to be among the most perfect of any European nation. Yet, as we shall see, it proved unequal to the strain which was then put upon it: some of its parts worked cumbrously, and hence various modifications have been introduced, to which we will allude presently. For our present purpose it is to be observed that each army corps has its own medical administration; each corps, including infantry, Jagers, engineers, cavalry, and artillery, consisting of 30,000 to 32,000 combatants, exclusive of depôts established in the garrison of the province from which the corps derives its name and is recruited. During active operations the medical director attached to the corps, under the orders of the commander, sees that a free communication is kept up between the hospitals of the corps, and after an action that they are emptied as speedily as possible, so that they may advance with the troops. Under the surgeon-general of the corps there is a field hospital director; each regiment has its own establishment of medical staff, and in addition certain division hospitals, which have undergone some degree of modification since the campaign in Bohemia. Attached to such hospitals are various classes of servants—Attendants, or Hospital Assistants. These are selected from the ranks of the army in the proportion of one from each company of 150 men in peace and 250 in war, thus numbering in all 5,000 for each corps. 2. Wardmasters selected from the assistants. 3. Attendants are partially taken from the Landwehr or from the pensioners. Besides these there are numerous volunteers for their several duties whenever their services are required. All are carefully trained for their several duties. Three kinds of hospital establishments were attached to each corps, the constitution of each being as follows, viz.:—

REGIMENTAL.

The various medical officers doing duty with regiments and batteries for our entire corps may be thus estimated:—24 battalions infantry, 24 surgeons, 48 assistant-surgeons; 1 battalion of Jagers, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons; 1 battalion engineers, 1 surgeon 2 assistant surgeons; 16 batteries of artillery, say 2 surgeons, 8 assistant surgeons; with Provision Train, 5 assistant-surgeons; with field battery, 1 assistant-surgeon; with military train, 3 assistant surgeons total, 28 regimental surgeons, 69 assistant surgeons. And with reference to the above distribution it may be observed that the men included as Military Train are also called Transporters of Sick; their duties being during and subsequent to an action to search for and bring the wounded from the front. Under the control of each regimental surgeon are four medical servants and two waggons, one containing a few drugs, instruments for small operations, lint, and dressings; the other for the temporary reception of sick or injured men.

LIGHT DIVISION HOSPITAL.

During the campaign of 1866 each hospital of this nature was capable of receiving temporarily 200 wounded, and consisted of the following establishment, namely:—

Medical—Staff-surgeon in charge, 1; 4 surgeons, 8 assistant surgeons; total, 5 surgeons, 8 assistant-surgeons.

Attendants—Hospital (financial) inspector 1, wardmasters 5, hospital assistant 8, apothecaries 2, sick attendants 16, female cooks and washers 2, secretary 1; total 35.

MILITARY TRAIN ATTACHED.

Lieutenant commanding 1, sergeant 1, non-commissioned officers 5, soldiers 33. Total 40.

Transport—2 four-horse medicine and bandage waggons, 8 horses; 2 four-horse utensil do., 8 horses; 1 four-horse ambulance (sick carriage), 4 horses; 4 two-horse ambulances (for severely wounded), 8; 1 two-horse reserve waggon, 2; horses for officers and non-commissioned officers of train, 8; total, 10 carriages, 38 horses.

Each "light" hospital is divided into the flying detachment and the depôt; the former accompanies the troops into action; the latter takes up a position in a village a short way in rear. The regimental medical officers attend their regiments into battle. The utensil waggons contain 250 sets of bedding, 200 linen shirts, 200 pairs of socks, 200 metal basins, cups, and spoons, washing-basins, 250 towels, a bath, an operating table, ten hand lamps, ten lanthorns, and eight water bottles. A tent for operations and the litters are carried in the ambulance carriages. Each light hospital carries rations for 200 sick or wounded for three days. Its medical and other equipment is replenished from the stores of the heavy hospital.

HEAVY CORPS HOSPITAL

comprises the following—Staff-surgeon in charge, 1; surgeons, 3; assistant-surgeons, 10; total, 14.

Attendants, &c.—Hospital (financial) inspector, 1; wardmasters, 9; treasurer, 1; secretary, 1; hospital assistants, 15; apothecaries and dispensers, 4; sick attendants, 32; female cooks and washers, 3; total 66.

Military Train—Lieutenant in command, 1; sergeant, 1; non-commissioned officers, 7; soldiers, 40; total, 49.

Transport—1 four-horse apothecary's waggon, 1 four-horse bandage waggon, 6 four-horse utensil waggons, 1 four-horse ambulance (sick-carriage), 1 two-horse medicine waggon, 1 two-horse bandage waggon, 9 horses for the Military Train; total, 11 carriages and 49 horses.

For convenience, each heavy hospital is capable of sub-division into three complete sections, which may be detached, if necessary, and can accommodate 600 wounded. They receive the wounded from the front, and keep them until they can be sent by rail or water to the fixed hospitals. The utensil waggons contain six baths, 750 sets of bedding, cooking utensils, 600 sets of metal basins, cups, and spoons, earthenware teapots, 300 tea tables, 700 linen shirts, 600 pairs of socks, and 400 hospital dresses. These stores are received from the hospital reserve depôts. The totals of staff and attendants for both the above kinds of hospitals are thus summarised. For an army corps—

	Light Hospitals.	Heavy Hospitals.	Total.
Medical Staff	39	42	81
Attendants	105	198	303
Military Train	120	147	267
Waggons	15	30	45
Ambulance carriages	15	3	18

The diets in field hospitals are the same as in garrisons. When in the field the upper staff-surgeon assumes command and entire management of his hospital, the detachments of the Military Train being placed also under his orders. He is assisted by the Financial Inspector. In sending wounded to the rear of the army empty provision waggons are employed and country carts hired or pressed. In addition to these hospitals, barracks, colleges, churches, &c., are converted into "fixed" hospitals, the medical staff of which are civilian volunteers. Tents are not necessarily supplied to the field hospitals, but marquees are at times given as supplementary accommodation. These are 62ft. by 24ft. by 16ft., require a space of 80ft. by 40ft., and accommodate twenty patients each.

It must be observed that the division of the hospitals into heavy and light proved inconvenient, and that an establishment sufficiently light to follow the rapid movements of modern armies had become necessary. The number of wounded thrown upon them in a few days amounted to 30,000, so that a greater strain was thrown upon them than they could bear; the army had outmarched its transport, and the numbers of both medical officers and attendants became inadequate. A voluntary society, having as patron her Majesty the Queen, was thereupon established, and successfully appealed to the public for assistance. Another drawback in medical administration seems to have been the absence of any regular sanitary inspection of divisions, one probable result of which was, that no sooner had active operations ceased than epidemic sickness increased in the army. According to Surg.-Major Bostock, the waggons used in Prussia are not suitable for general service in the British Army, they being too long and too heavy; he, however, considers the two-horsed ambulances as excellent, and is of opinion that, in addition to such means of conveyance, some sort of wheeled litter, such as Insp.-Gen. Longmore, C B., figures, should form a part of field hospital equipment.

Since 1866 various changes and improvements have been effected in the field medical service of Prussia, with a view to add to its efficiency, and at the present time it may be considered as among the most efficient systems in existence. The distinction between the light and heavy hospitals is abolished, the plan of the former being alone retained. Each heavy hospital is divided into three light, so that every army corps of about 30,000 strong will, on taking the field, have, including those already existing, twelve light hospitals, each calculated to afford relief to 200 sick and wounded, or a total of 2,400, and each furnishing a flying detachment hospital and a depôt. As the corps advances, all the hospitals except those filled with sick will follow it closely; those that are filled will remain in rear until relieved by the depôt hospitals, when an exchange of furniture and utensils takes place, and the field hospital thus relieved will resume their places with the army. The depôt hospital will remain until it has transferred its sick to the fixed hospitals.

The army medical service as now organised is, according to the *Lancet* correspondent, under the command of the general staff-surgeon. The vanguard consists of the surgeons accompanying the troops, and of the sanitary detachment; the centre, of the attendants of the ambulance hospitals; and the reserve, of the surgeons of the reserve hospitals. The troop-surgeon attends his troop during the entire campaign, and accompanies it in action. The sanitary detachments follow after the troops, and are occupied only during battle. Each detachment is composed as follows:—Staff-surgeons, 2; assistant-surgeons, 3; medical servants, 5; transporters of wounded, 125. It is furnished with two waggons; that is one for dressings and medicines, one for the wounded, and is supplemented when necessary by carts and omnibuses for the removal to the rear of the injured. In addition to the above there are the ambulance hospitals, each of which is fitted out with all the requirements of a good infirmary, and has the following staff:—Chief surgeon, 1; surgeon, 1; assistant-surgeons, 3; apothecary, 1; medical servants, 9; nurses, 12; waggons (horsed), 2; do. for equipment for 200 sick or wounded, 6. The chief surgeon selects buildings for his purpose near the scene of action. It is not intended that the wounded remain long in these hospitals, the equipment of which is so arranged as to be capable of being divided into two, so as to avoid some of the evils of crowded hospitals. To each hospital roomy omnibuses, fitted with mattresses, are attached for the transport of wounded to the next railway station, where they are further disposed of under the superintendence of a board of medical officers, being sent to the reserve hospitals, which are scattered over the whole kingdom.

BURTON'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.*

(*Saturday Review*, Aug. 27.)

We are well pleased to receive the volumes which bring Mr. Burton's most valuable History to a perfect state, and we confess that we are all the better pleased at the particular moment when Mr. Burton begins the new instalment of his labours. We are not bound, in reviewing Mr. Burton, to go once more through the whole controversy about Queen Mary. She either killed her husband or she did not kill him in the last of Mr. Burton's earlier volumes. And what Mr. Burton had to say about the Casket Letters he has already said in that volume. He cannot help mentioning them again in the first volume of the present portion, at the stage of his story when the letters themselves are put in evidence at the York Conferences, and he there pays a well-earned tribute to the ingenuity displayed by Mr. Hosack in maintaining his side of the controversy. But Mr. Burton had the good luck to be printed before Mr. Hosack's book appeared; all therefore that he was bound to do was to mention him in a note; he was not called upon to reopen the whole controversy. And we will gladly follow his example. We see events looming in the future which may once more make it our duty to go into those matters, but for the present we will gladly, strengthened by Mr. Burton's authority, take a holiday from such discussions. Nor do we feel called upon to go into any elaborate discussion of the character of the Regent Murray. Was he "the noble stainless Murray" of Mr. Froude, or was he, as we are told in a small paper—it is hardly big enough to call it a pamphlet—which has lately come to us in the way of business, one whose "life was one consistent course of selfishness, treachery, ingratitude, and hypocrisy?" We are content to say with Mr. Burton—

"His character must be considered as told in his actions. These have almost been buried under much unseemly controversy about his motives and secret intentions. Where real events are so numerous and so significant, they surely afford sufficient ground for criticism without passing into the region of the imagined and the suspected. His position might have given him opportunities for acts more unscrupulous than any committed by him."

The last sentence is thoroughly in Mr. Burton's style, and it really sums up a great deal. It may seem very faint praise, and so abstractedly it is, but it is enough to make Murray better than any recorded member of his own class in his own age. The moral standard of Scottish statesmen in Murray's days was so low that it is something to have ever had any scruples at all; it is something to have ever abstained—and Mr. Burton's words imply that Murray sometimes did abstain—from any action whatever on the ground that moral objections might be made to it. It shows what we have come to that, after Murray is gone, it is hard not to take up even with Morton. He had his vices and his crimes, and plenty of them, but he does seem to have honestly striven to do his duty as a ruler, and to keep a turbulent country in order. And as it is pretty plain that it was his good deeds, and not his bad ones, which brought his neck under the maiden, we feel half inclined, when reading the story of his end, to make him, certainly not into a saint, but still into a kind of martyr.

If we had to pick out any one quality as specially characteristic of Mr. Burton's History, we should say that it is good sense. There are no vagaries about Mr. Burton; he quotes Mr. Froude, and he quotes him admiringly. But we should think that his admiration came from the principle which is said to make men, both in friendship and in love, very commonly prefer their own opposites. Mr. Burton is not exactly brilliant, still less is he, in the vulgar sense of the word, lively. But he is always clear and pleasant to read, and a hidden vein of humour runs through the whole, and ever and anon comes to the surface. Mr. Burton's arrangement of his matter sometimes strikes us as capable of improvement. He now and then moves about from one subject to another in the middle of a chapter in a way which is a little perplexing. Now and then we are startled at finding matters of the highest moment cut very short, as for instance the two great beheadings of Mary and her grandson Charles. But Mr. Burton would doubtless answer that they have been described often enough already, that he could say nothing new about them, and that they are really English events which do not form part of his subject. There is doubtless force in this; still there seems a lack of epic propriety when events so striking as the execution of a Queen and a King of Scotland, each the last stage of a long and terrible drama, are passed by as matters with which Scottish history has hardly anything to do. But any faults—if indeed they are to be called faults—of this kind are quite overbalanced by the sterling merits of Mr. Burton's book, its clearness, impartiality, and good sense. It is a business-like sort of history which goes to the point and tells you what you really want to know. And in dealing with controverted points—and the Scottish history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is made up of controverted points—Mr. Burton is eminently fair. We really cannot tell from his book whether he is himself Episcopal or Presbyterian. What we can see is that he has no fellowship with the extreme zealots of either side, while he can do full justice to reasonable men of both parties.

Mr. Burton begins the present portion of his work with the coronation of James the Sixth, after his "innocent person" had, by virtue of the abdication or deposition of his mother, been declared to be "sovereign lord of the realm thus left kingless." This is one of several cases in Scottish history which show how the least possible amount of respect to the person and authority of the King can be combined with an almost superstitious reverence for the institution of kingship, and even for the strict line of hereditary succession. This comes out during the whole of the great civil war, both in that earlier part of it which the Scots had to themselves, and also when, after the beheading of Charles the First, his son, proscribed in England, reigned for a while in Scotland. The Scots would have a King of their own fashion and bound by their own conditions—a Covenanting King in short; but it did not come into their heads, even when England was an avowed Commonwealth, either to do without a King altogether or to seek for him anywhere but in the next heir to the Crown. The same kind of feeling led to the nominal sovereignty of the infant James and to the successive regencies which were carried on in his name. His reign takes up the whole of Mr. Burton's fifth volume and more than half the sixth. For it should be remembered that James's reign in Scotland lasted fifty-eight years, being almost coextensive with his life, and though there are parts of this long period which are not a little dreary, the importance of the time is on the whole fully proportioned to its extent. It was in the reign of James the Sixth that Scotland began to assume its peculiar historical character, and it was during his reign that, by the union of the Crowns, England and Scotland were brought into a position directly to influence one another. Still a great part of the time is both hard to understand and hard to remember. The years slip away in that sort of accidental fashion in which they do in some periods of history without any particular resting-place from which to stand and look back. There are picturesque incidents here and there, and there are dark and mysterious stories here and there. There is the taking of Dumbarton; there is the taking of Edinburgh Castle, after its occupation by Kirkcaldy and Maitland; there is the raid of Ruthven, and answering to it in the next generation—for the reign of the British, like that of the Pylian, Solomon takes in several generations—the still puzzling Gowrie conspiracy. All these are things which stand out and which we can remember, but we remember them as isolated events, not as breaks or stages in a continuous journey. One event which might have been expected to serve as a landmark might almost be passed by. The execution of Mary was an event of so small importance in the history of England and in the history of Europe; on her own native kingdom it seems to have had no effect whatever. Mr. Burton can find no trace of that burning popular indignation with which we are generally told that the news of Mary's execution was received in Scotland. This is one of the things which are said to have happened because it is thought that they ought to have happened. Mr. Burton tells us how while Mary still lived, "the King commanded the ministers to pray publicly in the kirks after sermon for his mother. They refused to do it in the manner he would have it to be done—that is, by condemning directly or indirectly the proceedings of the Queen of England and their Estate against her, or as one innocent of the crime laid to her charge." This is from Calderwood. Mr. Burton adds, "No doubt they could plead the stern rules of their church against the commands of man; but had their hearts been with the victim, they would have found a method of so expressing themselves." He then goes on to tell how the King arranged that Adams, as the Archbishop of St. Andrews, should preach in St. Giles's at Edinburgh in his own hearing. When the King reaches the church, he finds a popular preacher, Cowper by name, who does indeed come down at the King's bidding, but only after a protest as solemn as that of the Grand Master of the Templars at the stake. As Mr. Burton says, "This act in the eyes of Mr. John's party was a far more serious outrage than the death of the modern Jezebel." James has to apologize, and hopes "that none of his subjects would blame him for the affection which he carried to his mother, which moved him to do that which he did." The only sign of any strong feeling on Mary's behalf is an isolated statement which, together with Mr. Burton's comment, or rather no comment, we had better give in his own words:—

"Among the manuscripts in the Rolls House there is an account of a scene not referred to elsewhere, so far as I am aware, and so totally out of harmony with all other testimonies as to the prevailing tone in Scotland at this juncture, that I can only copy it from the original without comment. It is in a letter addressed to Walsingham by Robert Carvell or Carell, called in Thomas's *Historical Notes* a 'captain at Berwick.' It is dated on 3rd August 1587, and the scene it describes is referred to as occurring at a meeting of the Estates on the 26th of July: 'The Lord Chancellor made one oration in the presence of the king and his nobilitie touchinge a revenge for the death of the quene; and then and there all the lords (upon their knees) which weare there present made a solemne vow that they would always be readie to ayd and assist hym both with the hasard of lands, lives, and goods, whensoever his majestie shold command them in that action. But for maintenance of the Gospel and the mynestry there is no provision made.'"

Whatever value any one may attach to the Berwick captain's letter, it is curious to see into what it swells in the hands of Mr. Tytler:—

"Mr. Tytler on the assumption that there was throughout the 'country a desire to attack England and avenge the death of Mary,' gives the following paraphrase of this passage: 'So deep was this feeling, that Thirlstane, now raised to the high office of chancellor, in closing the Parliament, made a stirring appeal to the assembled Estates; and such was the impression of his eloquence, that the nobles, in a transport of pity and enthusiasm, threw themselves upon their knees before the king, and *amid the clang of their weapons and imprecations against Elizabeth*, took a vow that they would hazard their lives and fortunes in the quarrel.'"

We were landed a paragraph back among ecclesiastical affairs, and it is certain that, in the history of these times, it is ecclesiastical affairs to which the highest interest belongs. Mr. Froude is not wrong in saying that it was their Reformation which really formed the Scottish people. Still Scottish ecclesiastical history at this time is anything but clear or easy to remember. The old system seems to die out bit by bit; a Bishop or an Abbot turns up all by himself after we had thought that Bishops and Abbots had come to an end; and perhaps, after all, the Abbot turns out to be only a lay commendator. Then we have two or three distinct revivals of episcopacy in two or three distinct forms. First, we have *Tulchan* Bishops, who were simply to be milked for the benefit of lay usurpers of their lands. Then come Bishops who are to be Lords of Parliament and to be actual ministers of the Kirk, but for whose special ecclesiastical authority or position no provision is made. Lastly, when King James is also King of England, we get real Bishops, consecrated in England with all proper formalities, except that, as some specially rigid churchmen thought, they ought to have been ordained priests before they were consecrated Bishops. The point which, for the whole time to be rightly understood, should be specially borne in mind, is that the preset Scottish dislike to a preconceived form of prayer did not yet exist. The Book of Common Order, often called Knox's Liturgy, was in common use. This was a form undoubtedly much less rigid than the English form, and which did not so completely fetter the discretion of the officiating minister; but it still was a form, and it did not leave him, as at present, at liberty to pray exactly as he pleases. The dislike to the book which Charles and Laud tried to force upon the Scots did not arise from hatred to all forms of prayer as such; it was a hatred to this particular form, as English, as what they were pleased to call Popish, and as imposed without any lawful authority. And while on this head we must point out a few mistakes of detail into which Mr. Burton has fallen. His account of the attempt to bring in the book of 1637 is admirably done; it is told fully, clearly, and impartially; but he has broken down in some of the ecclesiastical details. It is somewhat amazing when in vi. 412 we find the apostle Bartholomew reckoned, along with St. Bernard, St. Lawrence, and St. Martin, among "saints whose names are not found in Scripture." But, when Mr. Burton gets into the details of the Liturgy of 1637, he seems a good deal out of his element. First of all he seems to assume that the book of 1637 is the same as that Scottish Communion Service which has been a subject of controversy in our own day. Ignorant people call it Popish, simply because it forsakes all Western usages, Roman, Anglican, and Presbyterian, and follows the undoubtedly more ancient forms of the Churches of the East. For such forms we do not quarrel with Lord Shaftesbury for keeping some hard names in store; they may be something very bad, but Popish is just the one particular thing that they are not. But the Scottish Communion Service now in use—if it still be anywhere in use—is greatly changed in this direction from the form of 1637, just as the form of 1637 was greatly changed from the English Prayer Book. Mr. Burton does well to warn his readers that the Breviary and the Missal are not the same thing, and also that it is in no way praise-worthy for the most zealous Protestant to be ignorant of the difference; but he would have done well to have marked more clearly that changes in the Communion Service, if they came from any Roman book at all, must needs come from the Missal, and could not possibly come from the Breviary, and he quite fails to notice those important changes in the actual ceremony of consecration in which the book of 1637 departs from the English Prayer Book, and the present Scottish book again departs from the book of 1637. Mr. Burton too has misconceived the history of the form of words used in the English book at the actual administration to the communicants:—

"In the well-known English Communion-service, after the instruction to deliver the elements to the people, 'humbly kneeling,' the form to be employed is—

'The body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life.

'Take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for thee, and feed on Him in thy heart by faith with thanksgiving.

'The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was shed for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life.

'Drink this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed for thee, and be thankful.'

"Each injunction is here divided into two paragraphs, for the purpose of rendering the alteration intended for Scotland the more distinct. It consisted in each instance of the omission of the second paragraph—that which defines the reception of the element as an act of commemoration. There was a precedent for the shorter form in the English prayer-book authorised under Edward VI. in 1549. But this did not palliate the offence; on the contrary, what followed in England only gave emphasis to it. There was an outcry that the words adopted were an admission of the doctrine of transubstantiation, and in the Prayer-book of Queen Elizabeth's reign the commemorative words were added to relieve the communion-service of this scandal. With this incident in the literature of Protestant devotion before them, the promoters of the Service-book had themselves to blame if they were suspected of a design to restore the doctrine of transubstantiation."

Any one would think that the revisers of the time of Elizabeth found the form of the first book of Edward in use and added the second paragraph out of their own heads. The truth is that in the first book of Edward the first paragraph stood alone, and in the second book of Edward the second paragraph stood alone. In the Elizabethan book the two were put together. The change in Elizabeth's time then was not as Mr. Burton seems to think, a departure from the first book of Edward, but rather a partial return to it.

We regret these inaccuracies all the more because it is an unspeakable gain to have a narrative of a matter of this sort written by a man like Mr. Burton, who is neither a zealot on either side nor a scoffer at both sides. But we believe that the history of the Prayer Book is to the world in general a subject only less mysterious than the constitution of the Holy Roman Empire or that of an old-foundation cathedral.

We mean to return to Mr. Burton another week, but we will just mention the curious form in which the infant King James, or rather the Earl of Morton in his name, described himself in his coronation oath—"I, James, Prince and Steward of Scotland." He was, of course, not King till he was crowned, but how long had the heir apparent been called Prince, or Prince of Scotland? It is more curious still that the old hereditary office of the family out of which the surname grew was not forgotten. The child, not King till he is crowned, is already Steward. It was a lucky thing that James's father bore the name of Stewart as well as his mother. What if Darnley's surname had been Gordon or Douglas? or what if the crown of Scotland had passed to a son either of the Earl of Bothwell or of the Most Christian King?

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* The History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688. By John Hill Burton. Vols. V., VI., VII. Edinburgh and London: Wm. Blackwood & Sons. 1870.

The reductions in the Postal and Telegraph charges in South Australia came into effect on the 1st of August. By these, inter-colonial postage is reduced from 9d. to 3d., and a telegraph message to 2s. for ten words. Within the limits of South Australia itself, a telegram of ten words can now be sent for 1s. These are certainly reductions, but, considering that Western Australia has actually done away with postage altogether for newspapers (at least so it is said) they are not very startling.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. De Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
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PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.
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CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL. Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

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STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and
Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded.

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to
J. FARRELL, Secretary,
Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

At the rate of two per cent per annum on the daily balance up to one lac of rupees. The Accounts are credited with interest half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th [illegible])
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.
Agencies.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

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Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 3/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 5/8 "
3	do.	1/10 1/2 "
2	do.	1/10 3/8 "
1	do.	1/10 5/16 "
On demand		1/10 1/4 "
On Scotland		1/10 1/4 "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " .... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months.......... 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 15th September, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:—

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts with lamps painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match with lancewood shafts, patent leather dashes and enamel leather aprons.

Also,
A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart, and carriage harness, plated on white metal with round and flat reins.
2 sets of best Kersey horse clothings.

Just Landed.
A new English-built buggy on C. springs by Ness, Brothers, Long Acre.
2 new Bicycles.

And Also,
A second-hand English-built circular front glasses single horse miniature brougham with lamps.

The Properties of Gentlemen.
A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.
A second-hand first-rate high wheeled dog-cart by Bennien and Healey of Liverpool.
A second-hand Cab buggy by Hutchings and Otto.
A ditto ditto on C springs by E. Kesterton.

Also,
A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.
1 English-built dog-cart with lamps.

The properties of Gentlemen.
A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.
A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger.
handsome waggonette.

Just Landed ex Kennyon.
A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,
1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto, four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.
A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
2 new velocipede.

Also,
A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.
1 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.
A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.
A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

Just landed.
Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 27th August 1870.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1[illegible]3.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

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TO BE LET, the upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious Outhouses and Stabling, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway; entrance from opposite Sunkersett House.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze, and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Elphinstone Circle, or on the premises.

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24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
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P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

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ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

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In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

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THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
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On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

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PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

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This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.
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